The Centre Reporter.

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CAPITOL GOSSIP

NEWS OF A WEEK AT THE NATION'S CAPITOL.

Democratic Enthusiasm at the Inauguration. The Day Disagreeable. Mr. Cleveland's Address.

WASHINGTON, MAR. 6.—Democratic enthusiasm cannot be washed out, snowed out, blowed out or froze out. The north wind blew, the snow fell and there were icicles hanging from the trees, houses, and the whiskers of men, but these little annoyances did not count when it came to inaugurating a democratic President. Mr. Cleveland proved his indifference to them by declining to deliver his inaugural address in the Senate chamber, instead of from the open-air platform on the east front of the Capitol, before which, standing in the snow storm, were about 10,000 people. He thought and correctly, too, that if these people were good enough democrats to brave the storm to see him—few of them could get near enough to hear him—deliver his inaugural address and take the oath of office, he was good enough democrat to take off his hat, storm or no storm, and do it, and he did.

There isn't money enough in existence to buy from the President the worn bible upon which he took the oath of office in 1885, and upon which Chief Justice Fuller administered to him the same oath Saturday. It is more valuable than gold or precious stones; it was his mother's, and Mr. Cleveland has never forgotten the commandment, "Honor thy father and mother" etc.

Not since the second inauguration of Grant has there been such a disagreeable inauguration day, but the only noticeable effect the weather had was to keep a few men whose health was not robust out of the parade, which was over three hours long as it was, to disfigure and disarrange the house decorations and to postpone the fireworks. Everything else went off according to programme, just as would have been done had the day been as clear and balmy as that on which Mr. Cleveland was first inaugurated. On the reviewing stand with the President and the Vice President were a large number of prominent ladies and gentlemen, among them Mrs. Cleveland and Mrs. Stevenson.

It is difficult to say which of the democratic governors in the procession received the grandest ovations along the line of March, but Peck, of Wisconsin, Flower, of New York, and Russell, of Massachusetts, have good reason to put the day down among the proudest of their lives.

It is generally conceded that the Inaugural ball was the most successful, from every point of view ever held, and that the decorations of the ball were handsomer and more artistic than had ever been seen here. The members of the committee in charge started out to make this inauguration a memorable one in every respect, and they succeeded. It was a great day for Grover Cleveland, a greater one for the democratic party, and greatest of all for the country, beginning, as it did an era of real, simon pure democratic government, not the pinchbeck kind the republicans have given us.

President Cleveland's inaugural address was a model of its kind. A plain honest, straightforward statement of his intention to carry out to its fullest extent the platform upon which he was nominated and elected, and particularly noticeable was the complete ignoring of the Hawaiian annexation scheme. It is evident, and particularly gratifying to democrats, that Mr. Cleveland intends to investigate that subject more thoroughly than Mr. Harrison did before committing himself, and as he put himself, in his address, squarely on record as opposed to subsidies and bounties of all kinds, it is certain that if Hawaii gets annexed its sugar planters will get no bounty on their sugar.

The Vice-President, in his address, upon assuming the chair of the Senate at the opening of its extra session, made an excellent impression upon the Senators as well as upon the public. His popularity with the rank and file of the democratic party is unbounded and what is more to the point it is all reserved. He is made of the right sort of stuff. A newspaper man was telling him that he supposed the dignity of his new office would prevent a resumption of the free and easy methods in vogue in his office, when he was first assistant Postmaster General, and the "boys" were always welcome. Mr. Stevenson laughed and said: "My new office will make no difference. You boys will be just as welcome as in the old days. There will be no sentry standing in front of the Vice-President's room. You will not be forced to dive into your pockets and fish out a card to be transmitted to me on a salver. The door will stand wide open. There are sofas inside for you to occupy. You will walk right in, and if I am not there you will send for me. Wherever I am the newspaper man is welcome. I am the vice president of the people, and the people are entitled to know what I am doing. There will be no red tape about the office."

Brother Wanamaker is an expert on the value of advertising. He signalized his retirement from public life by sending—of course at government expense—a letter to every Postmaster and railway mail clerk in the country. This letter administers taffy in such big chunks that its receivers cannot fail to read between the lines: "I am again in business at the old stand; bargains in every department."

COBURN.

Many People on the Move—An Attempt Made to Float Up Salt River.

The farmers are taking advantage of the fast disappearing snow by hauling their grain to market.

W. O. Rearick, of New Bloomfield, Perry county, Pa., made a business trip to this place on Monday last.

Warren S. Meyer, of Curwensville, Clearfield county, took in the inauguration, and on his way home stopped off at this place to visit the parental home.

Boyd Catherman, who clerked in the station at this place for several years, but who is now located on the N. Y. L. E. & W. railroad in the western part of New York, paid his numerous friends at this place a visit the past few days. After remaining about three weeks with friends here and at other points he will again return to his post.

The annual moving time is here. On Tuesday Albert Oister left Samuel Ard's farm and moved to Union county, near White Deer, on Dr. W. P. Ard's farm, and J. B. Rishell moved on the farm vacated by Mr. Oister, J. J. D. Platt and W. H. Karstetter exchanged houses also on Tuesday, Mr. Platt moving into Lucy Aumans house and Mr. Karstetter into his own.

Our Republican friends, the night before the inauguration, secured a large wagon box, such as were used in the long ago to haul grain to market, and attempted to float up Salt river, but on account of low water they put off the expedition until the spring freshet. In the mean time the improvised boat will receive needed repairs, and when everything is in readiness they will sail over the placid waters of Salt river, to the tune of "When Johnny comes marching home."

FARMERS MILLS.

The Sunday School Semi-Centennial Postponed.

Free dinners and gossiping are in style now.

Wilson Beck, is laid up with a sprained leg.

Snow drifts are plenty and deep about here.

This vicinty will have many public sales and flittings this spring.

Sociables are quite numerous about here of late, especially at the Cave hotel and Mr. Finkles.

Had two festivals here recently for the benefit of the Evangelical minister.

By present indications, the Farmers Mills Sunday school semi-centennial has been postponed indefinitely, for various good reasons.

M. M. Somers, of Tusseyville, makes frequent and long visits to this place. Moist and Katie could explain it all.

Wm. Finkle, our good and lively miller, had his left hand badly hurt recently in the mill machinery, but escaped without broken bones.

Mumps among the school children, and a slight form of distemper among the horses are making the rounds here now.

Three of our farmers, Spear, Hettinger, Benjamin Stover and Adam Ripka have bought farms near Centre Hill, and will move on the same in a few weeks.

Some of our caudidates, who were politically dehorned at the recent election say "its all right but they'll pay some fellows back in the future."

If this severe winter weather don't soon cease, the dox and the mild winter prophet would better keep their heads in, or they will have a cool reception.

The Village of Anarchie.

A new departure is recorded in the history of Anarchism. According to a Paris journal a number of Anarchists have shaken the dust of civilization off their feet and founded a colony of their own upon stricly anarchical principles in the wilds of Brazil. The report is not improbable, as Brazil has been offering inducements to immigrants without much regard to their antecedents, or their principles or lack of principle, and it would not be at all difficult for Anarchists to procure a spot for settlement in the remote regions of that vast republic. The experiment, if it is a reality, is one upon which its authors deserve to be congratulated.

AT THE HEAD

GROVER CLEVELAND FOR THE SECOND TIME INAUGURATED.

The President Delivered His Inaugural Address Bareheaded in the Open Air. Few of the Multitude Hear.

Grover Cleveland is again President of the United States, and although the ceremonies attending his induction a second time into the great office were carried out under the worst possible condition of weather, the whirling snow and the biting blasts could not dampen nor chill the enthusiasm of the mighty hosts of Democracy which had gathered from all quarters of the Union to do honor to the auspicious occasion. Through the slush and the snow the multitude tramped cheerfully and in their exuberant good humor turned to jest the adverse circumstances which otherwise would have been regarded as hardship. The storm which came on in the night was not allowed to interfere in any particular with the program for the day's ceremonies and celebration. Although a bitter northeast wind was blowing when Mr. Cleveland descended the eastern steps of the capitol to deliver his inaugural address, he heroically went forward and talked into the teeth of the blast bareheaded until he had said all he intended to say and fully outlined the policy which is to guide his administration for the next four years. So strong was the wind at times that even those sitting two feet from him were compelled to lean forward with their hands behind their ears to catch his utterances.

The President's scant locks were blown wildly about, and at times a severe gust almost took his breath away; but still he persisted, unheeding the wind or cold, and the vast multitude that filled the great eastern plaza of the capitol stood steadfast with straining ears to catch his words. Twenty times, when he uttered some strong and characteristic phrase, wild applause broke from all parts of the throng and cut off the flow of his speech. His emphatic declaration in favor of a sound currency, economy in expenditures, the duty of the people to support the government and not the government the people, against favoring special interests at the expense of the great mass of the citizens, in favor of civil service reform, fiscal reform and tariff reform, and generally his plea for purer, chaster and stronger Americanism, were all received with thunders of applause by those who filled the platform about him, as well as the throng that blackened the pavements of the plaza and the steps of the house and senate wings of the capitol. As he solemnly and impressively delivered the last words of his address a mighty parting cheer went up on all sides, and the great crowd began hurriedly to scamper off to shelter, half-numbed by the cold which they did not seem to notice while the President was speaking.

IN THE SENATE.

The ceremonies in the senate, as invariably occurs, were witnessed by an audience made up of the notable officials and public men of the nation and their families. Not an inch of space on the senate floor but was taken three quarters of an hour before the ceremonies began, while the galleries were packed to suffocation, many standing on chairs and short step ladders outside the doorways so as to look over the heads of the more fortunate early comers who had succeeded in getting inside.

Mrs. Cleveland, who occupied a seat in the front bench of the President's gallery, was a center of interest during the three-quarters of an hour that intervened between her arrival and the appearance of Vice President Stevenson. The decorum of the body was not broken by applause when the latter came in shortly before 1 o'clock. The hands of the senate clock had been put back three times in the meanwhile. But when Mr. Cleveland appeared a short outburst occurred in the galleries.

SWORN INTO OFFICE.

The troops arrived at the noon hour. At 1.40 the arrival of Mrs. Cleveland, Mrs. Perrine and other members of the presidential party betokened the early appearance of the president-elect. There were about 50 ladies and gentlemen in the Cleveland party, and they were shown to two rows of chairs reserved for them immediately behind the presidential enclosure.

At about 1.35 o'clock the doors leading from the rotunda to the central portico of the inaugural stand swung open and Marshal Dan Ransdell of the District of Columbia and Marshal Wright of the United States supreme court appeared heading the procession. Ex-Vice President Morton and Chief Justice Fuller and the justices of the supreme court, except Judges Blatchford, Field and Harlen, came next. Then came Sergeant-at-Arms Valentine and Senators Teller, McPherson and Ransom of the committee of arrangements, preceding President Harrison and President-elect Cleveland, who walked side by side.

Behind the incoming and outgoing presidents followed the members of the senate and an unusually large contingent from the diplomatic corps, members of the house of representatives, governors of States and other official persons.

Mr. Cleveland was warmly greeted by the patient throng gathered about the stand, and after a few minutes of delay he stepped to the front and began the delivery of his inaugural address. He followed the same course pursued by himself eight years ago, of delivering his address first and taking the oath afterward.

The characteristic feature about the inaugural was the clear steady and excellent enunciation with which it was delivered and the absolute absence of any gesture. Mr. Cleveland gave no other emphasis to his remarks than that derived from the emphatic tone and the determined nod of the head with which he at times stated some of the more forcible passages of his oration. He spoke without notes, and turned from one part of the hall to the other. In the confusion caused by the crowding, the lack of observance of the arrangements made, and the wind, it was impossible for persons within 40 feet of Mr. Cleveland to fully follow his remarks from beginning to end. The reference to the currency question provoked considerable cheers, but the loudest approval was given to the tariff section of his remarks.

THE OATH ADMINISTERED.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. Cleveland turned around to the chief justice, who was attired in the robes of his office, to take the oath prescribed by the constitution. The oath was pronounced by Chief Justice Fuller in a clear voice, Mr. Cleveland assenting to it by bowing his head and kissing the Bible.

The oath taken reads as follows:

"I do solemnly swear that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United State and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the constitution of the United States."

The Bible used in the ceremony was given to Presidet Cleveland by his mother 49 years ago. This morning, shortly before 11 o'clock, it was brought to the capitol by Edwin Freht of Michigan and delivered to James McKenney, clerk of the United States supreme court, with a message from Don M. Dickison, stating that it was Mr. Clevelrnd's wish that the chief justice use the book in to-day's ceremonies.

Where We Are At.

We are nigh in the midst of March, the most trying month of the year for the coming wheat crop and the fields under a mantle of snow and beneath that some fields have a sheet of ice. The ground has been frozen to an unusual depth since the early part of winter. While this is true so far as concerns Centre county, we think it is the same as to the rest of the state and probably of nearly all the states.

We have gone thro a most rigorous winter, and the opening of spring alone will tell whether the wheat fields have suffered. Old and observing farmers assure us that the wheat is not injured; that a steadily frozen ground does not cause any harm to the crop and that it is only the repeated changes from freezing to thawing that are damaging, or when the winter is dry, cold and stormy that the fields suffer from exposure, the top soil being blown off the roots become exposed and the wheat plant is killed. We think, from our own observation, this reasoning of the sagacious farmer is sound, and up to this date the grain in the ground has sustained no harm and that it is only an unfavorable spring that will affect it now. But, the fields being still well covered by the recent snows, the icy blizzards of March will waltz over them harmlessly. We may look for an average crop at least.

Deserving Praise.

We desire to say ts our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklen's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. J. D. Murray, Druggist.

——If in need of a heavy storm ulster go to Lewins, at Bellefonte, and take a peep at his stock. You will certainly find something that will be of service and worth to you, and at such low prices that are astonishing. He has a fine stock of such articles.

APRIL COURT

WHO THEY ARE AND WHERE THEY ARE FROM.

List of Grand and Travers Jurors Drawn From the Wheel for the Next Term of Court.

GRAND JURORS FOR MARCH TERM.

Jno. Condo, clerk, College.
Philip Woodring, shoemaker, Miles.
Charles Garis, mason, Spring.
Thos. Schaughency, mill hand, Bellefonte.
David E. Holter, merchant, Howard boro.
Henry Shadow, cabinet maker, Potter.
W. H. Meyer, mecrhant, Penn.
Orin Vail, farmer, Rush.
Arthur Rachau, laborer, Miles.
Benj. Stover, farmer, Gregg.
M. L. Emerick, blacksmith, Centre Hall.
G. W. Spangler, farmer, Potter.
Robert Flick, farmer, Union.
William Orr, farmer, Marion.
M. H. Speicher, farmer, Potter.
John Weaver, farmer, Taylor.
Henry Walkey, carpenter, Bellefonte.
Geo. Cowher, farmer, Worth.
J. A. Smith, laborer, Liberty.
Geo. Taylor, farmer, Benner.
Jacob Bridge, laborer, Marion.
Geo. F. Derr, laborer, Boggs.
G. H. Lyman, farmer, Boggs.
Jos. Hettinger, contractor, Ferguson.
Luther E. Stover, farmer, Haines.
Samuel Martz, shoemaker, Ferguson.
Ira Gramley, laborer, Haines.
James Foreman, laborer, Bellefonte.
Wm. Mulbarger, farmer, College.
J. P. Sebring, farmer, Half Moon.
Luke Styers, laborer, Haines.
A. J. Swartz, farmer, Spring.
James A. Ott, laborer, Spring.
S. D. Miller, printer, Millheim.
D. K. Tate architect, Bellefonte.
Warren Dillen, carpenter, Philipsburg.

GRAND JURORS FOR APRIL TERM.

John Meese, merchant, Bellefonte.
Emil Joseph, merchant, Bellefonte.
N. G. Pletcher, carpenter, Howard boro.
John S. Walker, clerk, Bellefonte.
Michael Hess, farmer, Haines.
W. H. Corman, gentleman, Miles.
Robert Treaster, forgeman. Howard.
Samuel Musser, farmer, Gregg.
Curtin Fox, farmer, Curtin.
S. M. Arney, farmer, Potter.
B. F. Miller, farmer, Miles.
Elmer Reed, plasterer, Ferguson.
Joseph Bechtol, farmer, Liberty.
Joseph Mingle, laborer, College.
E. E. Erhard, carpenter, Unionville.
John Mallory, blacksmith, Miles.
Jeremiah Ertel, laborer, Gregg.
Samuel Everett, carpenter, Penn.
B. F. Brown, farmer, Haines.
Francis McBath, farmer, Patton.
Thos. A. Meyer, farmer, Haines.
John Noll, mason, Bellefonte.
H. C. Robison, salesman, Walker.
John Barger, laborer, Boggs.

TRAVERS JURORS —1ST WEEK.

J. L. Rote, huckster, Spring.
W. P. Parson, farmer, Huston.
J. Dorsey Green, gentleman, Patton.
Henry Daughenbach, laborer, Howard boro.
J. C. Miller, accountant, Bellefonte.
J. L. Zerby, mason, Potter.
David J. Gates, farmer Half Moon.
C. S. Fortney, farmer, Potter.
David Thomas, farmer, Patton.
E. A. Meyer, miller, Harris.
James Musser, carpenter, Haines.
R. U. Bitner, teacher, Gregg.
W. F. Rockey, huckster, Potter.
Stephen Waugh, laborer, Rush.
Owen Hancock, clerk, Philipsburg.
Irvin Robinson, farmer, Curtin.
Irvin Spangler, laborer, Liberty.
Geo. Taylor, gentleman, Boggs.
Harry Scarson, agent, Harris.
John R. Herd, clerk, Philipsburg.
Thomas Sanders, laborer, Howard twp.
J. W. Oyler, farmer, Curtin.
Wm. Cronoble, laborer, Walker.
Geo. Yearick, teacher, Miles.
John Rossman, laborer, Boggs.
Frank Beck, machinist, Philipsburg.
J. H. Meyers, farmer, Harris.
Geo. Markle, laborer, Benner.
Conrad Miller, mason, Spring.
A. V. Jackson, laborer, Bellefonte.
Henry Summers, laborer, Haines.
Jackson Watson, laborer, Snow Shoe.
John Butler laborer, Howard twp.
P. S. Richards, laborer, Taylor.
D. F. Runkle, agent, Gregg.
Frank Hunter, laborer, Spring.
J. I. Condo, blacksmith, Gregg.
Wm. Irvin, farmer, Marion.
Wm. Crawford, laborer, Ferguson.
Geo. Veihderfer, farmer, Burnside.
Michael Stover, laborer, Rush.
John Snavely, farmer, Potter.
Wm. Stover, farmer, Penn.
Joseph Smith, wagonmaker, Gregg.
B. C. Achenbach, baker, Bellefonte.
John Gingery, farmer, Huston.
Emanuel Garbrick, farmer, Walker.
John Beamer, miner, Philipsburg.

TRAVERSE JURORS—2ND WEEK.

Al. Walters, cashier, Millheim.
G. R. Spigelmeyer, merchant, Bellefonte.
Elmer Barr, laborer, Ferguson.
Perry Confer, farmer Haines.
Pierce Vonada, engineer, Penn.
Geo. F. Shook, farmer, Gregg.
Geo. Clark, farmer, Half Moon.
J. C. Condo, blacksmith, Gregg.
Geo. Uzzle, farmer, Snow Shoe.
Michael Connelly, foreman, Spring.
Henry Frederics, farmer, Harris.
Harry Brown, laborer, Snow Shoe.
Wm. Hazel, carpenter, Miles.
Wm. Kerrin, farmer, Snow Shoe.
C. J. Finkle, farmer, Gregg.
W. C. Wantz, farmer, Haines.
Ed. Longwell, butcher, Benner.
Jacob Ray, blacksmith, College.
Samuel Kreamer, farmer, Haines.
Eph. Glenn, farmer, Patton.
John Gruber, barber, Philipsburg.
James McDormott, mason, Bellefonte.
Henry Elder, farmer, Ferguson.
C. G. Bilger, laborer, Rush.
W. M. Melick, druggist, Philipsburg.
Berton Henderson, farmer, Benner.
S. Y. Lucas, laborer, Spring.
O. S. Woomer, laborer, Rush.
Wm. Platt, miner, Philipsburg.
J. P. McDonald, foreman, Unionville.
Isaac Pressler, miller, Marion.
Alfred Swarm, plasterer, Miles.
Robert Burley, wagonmaker, Boggs.
Patrick Parker, laborer, Rush.
Clayton Brumgart, farmer, Miles.
J. S. Reish, farmer, Potter.

EDUCATIONAL.

Centre County Schools Improving Much in the Last Twenty Years.

We hear less complaint each year of poor schools in our county. The standard has been steadily advancing for the last decade, and we hope to see it keep on advancing until Centre county can occupy the foremost niche in the common school system of our state, and we are now not far behind, if not even with, any other county in the commonwealth.

We have an excellent army of school teachers, in the main, male and female, and our school buildings are far more comfortable and inviting than fifteen or twenty years ago.

The REPORTER is happy to make this gratifying allusion to the common schools of our county, having always taken a deep interest in all that pertained to the advancement of the good cause. Our voice was heard further back than a quarter of a century ago in some of the first county institutes held; the advocates of a good school system were few then and took a position that encountered prejudices which have nearly all been worn down by the advance of intelligence.

M. E. Conference.

Bellefonte is getting ready for the big event. A writer says in the Altoona *Tribune*:

No social whirlwind could have produced greater interest among the ladies of our town than has the approach of the time for the Methodist conference. Everything is conference. Housecleaning must be hurried for those who will entertain preachers. Paper must be torn from the walls, fresh put on and a little painting done. Head-rests, sofa pillows, pillow shams and bed-spreads, exquisite little table doylies, fashioned by painstaking but ambitious fingers, have sprung up in many households. Fair damsels are hoping that mama will have single preachers to entertain. One thoughtful housewife has planned out a menu for every meal during her guests' stay. All the best cooks in town were engaged a long time ago to serve up delicious viands at this particular time. One ambitious woman, whose lord and master can well afford the expenditure, has sent to Williamsport for one of its best caterers, to serve up in fine style the eatables for the preachers and bishops who will be the most honored guests during the week.

THE FOUR convicted Homestead poisoners, Dempsey and Beatty, who were convicted after trial, and Gallagher and Davidson, who pleaded guility were sentenced yesterday. Dempsey and Beatty were given seven years each, Gallagher five and Davidson three years in the Eastern Penitentiary. In view of the enormity of their crime the sentences are light, for the intent of the act for which they are punished was deliberate, wilful, cold-blooded and wholesale murder.

THE MAINE Legislature shows wisdom in not taking kindly to the proposition that the habitual drunkards of the state shall be Keeley-cured at state expense. To cure all the drunkards in a "prohibition" state would take a mint of money.

WE ARE now living under a Democratic administration from top to bottom.

SOMEWHAT STRANGE.

ACCIDENTS AND INCIDENTS OF EVERY DAY LIFE.

Queer Facts and Thrilling Adventures Which Show That Truth Is Stranger Than Fiction.

A GOOD cat story comes from Bombay. In August a Liverpool resident proceeding to Bombay took out with him a cat which he intended to present to a friend in India. Some days after the arrival of the steamer in Bombay pussy was missed, and though she was searched for high and low, she was nowhere to be found. Her owner had quite given her up for lost when he received intelligence from England that the cat had made her appearance at her old Liverpool home on the 25th of October, as calm and collected as though a trip to India and back was quite in the ordinary course of her life. The facts are vouched for by a Bombay paper, and there is no reason to doubt their substantial accuracy, but it is not made clear whether the cat was not stowed away in the steamer in which she went out to India, and carried back on its return voyage in the ordinary course. Under any circumstances her adventures are, however, sufficiently remarkable to deserve recording.

THE jasperized wood of Arizona has become well known by reason of the many cabinet specimens, paper weights, and decorative slabs of it that are sent to the Eastern cities, but this is by no means the only petrified forest in this country. In the Hoodoo district of the Yellowstone many stumps of trees are found converted to stone, some of them showing knots, grain of the wood, and bark as plainly as the living tree, and the pebbly beaches of the Yellowstone River are strewn with tons of fragments of fossil wood. In the dreary desert of the Dakota Bad Lands leaf impressions are frequently found in the hardened clay, and at Little Missouri, at the point known as the Burning Mountain, where a coal seam has been on fire since nobody knows when, there are half a dozen tree trunks about thirty feet long. This is remarkable on account of the almost total lack of tree life in this region at present.

A HUNTER and a wolf had an interesting mutual surprise party to themselves in the hills near Helena, Montana, a few days ago. The hunter, arrayed in a heavy wolf-skin overcoat, fur side outward, was examining some traps set the previous night. He was stooping over one, rearranging the bait, when there was the sound of a fierce growl and a heavy weight fell suddenly on his back, bearing him to the ground, so that he barely missed being caught in his own trap. He managed to shake himself free, and recovering his feet found facing him a full-grown buffalo wolf. The wolf seemed quite as much surprised as the hunter, and they looked at each other for some seconds before the fight, which ended in the death of the wolf, began. The brute evidently was fooled by the overcoat and the hunter's stooping position, and mistook him for another wolf.

THE accounts of the depredations of wolves in portions of Russia, are appearing almost daily. In a village near Archangel a peasant, who was sleeping on top of the oven, as is the custom, was awakened by feeling a sudden pain in his foot. He sprang up in time to leave four of his toes in the jaw of an immense wolf, which had just prepared itself for a comfortable meal. With a howl the man sprang down to the floor. The wolf sprang on his back. With a great effort the peasant succeeded in shaking him off for an instant, and seizing a convenient axe soon dispatched the animal. It had entered through a window in the outside room of the hut, near which a candle was burning—a very unusual thing for a wolf to do, as they fear a light more than anything else. The hunger must be terrific indeed which can allay this fear.

A STRANGE romance was ended by the death near Stonersville, Penn., recently, of Mary Reis, who for fifty years led a lonely life because her parents forbade an early marriage. She was seventy-eight years old. When a girl she fell in love with a young man whom her parents did not admire, and they forbade a marriage. This broke Mary's heart and her home had no more charms for her. She preferred to live by herself and she refused to accept the hospitality of friends or neighbors, saying that all the world was against her. Twenty years ago she moved into the little stone house, and after that she rarely saw anybody. On a recent Monday a friend called and offered to help her in any way, but the aged lady refused aid. Her body was discovered on her kitchen floor and $20 was found in the little house of the recluse.

IN some of the New England towns and villages it is still customary to ring a church or factory bell at 9 o'clock at night, and no further back than war times it was a general practice in cities of over 20,000 people. This custom perpetuates the curfew (couvre feu-cover fire) of William the Conqueror's time, when church bells were rung to notify the people that it was time to bank the fires and put out the lights. There is a strong New England element in Brooklyn, and it may be owing to this fact that the practice has been maintained in the neighboring city of ringing the City Hall bell at 9 o'clock every night. It is a good thing on some accounts, because it enables the residents of the vicinity to set their clocks and watches.

IN a German contemporary, the Kinzigthaler, appears the following disclaimer: "Public Notice.—In the stables of the burgomaster a distemper in the feet of the cattle has lately broken out. It has been stated that in the opinion of the inhabitants of Kinzig the disease has been brought into the stables by a witch. I hereby affirm, in order that I might not suffer by my silence, that I am not in any way prejudiced against the honorable burgomaster. I also here openly declare that I am no witch; nor do I know anything of witchcraft.—(Signed), Victoria Seifriz." This appears to have had the effect of somewhat calming the residents.

A NUMBER of persons in the vicinity of Toler's ranch, near Waterville, Wash., heard through the darkness and the storm recently what they thought was a human voice crying for help. The neighborhood turned out and searched for the supposed wanderer, but without avail, and the relief party were forced to give up the hunt, believing the unfortunate to have perished in the snow. Not until several days afterwards, when the cry was repeated, did they discover that the sound was caused by a creaking windmill.

A CLUB with a curious purpose has recently been organized in Philadelphia. It has a membership of five and will meet but once a year, at an annual banquet, except when a member dies. Then the remaining four will act as his pallbearers. This is the Club's sole object, except the annual banquet. As soon as one member shall have been borne to the grave by his four fellow members another will be chosen to take his place and its membership always kept complete.

AN ordinary kettle lid engaged the attention of a Judge of the United States Circuit Court and a jury for two days at Chicago. The plaintiff had been arrested for the alleged larcency of the kettle-lid while he was shopping. He declared that he did not steal it and sued the proprietor of the store to recover $25,000 damages. The case was in the nature of a tempest in a teapot, and the evidence revealed a tendency on the part of the pot to call the kettle black. The verdict was for the plaintiff.

ONE of the curiosities of the recent cold weather at Allentown, Penn., was the freezing fast to the wet rails of three long and heavy coal trains. One of them suffered an accident, compelling it to stop, and when it was ready to move its 125 cars were frozen fast and could not be moved. One train after another came along on the same track and, on stopping for those in front to move, suffered the same fate. It was several hours before the blockade was raised.

THERE is a wonderful grapevine at Gaillac, a town in Southern France. Although the plant is only ten years from the cutting it has yielded as many as 1287 bunches of fine fruit in a single year. There is but one other vine in cultivation that is known to excel this prolific shrub, and that is the historical vine at Hampton Court, England., which was planted in 1768. In one year this noted vine has borne 2500 bunches.

AN Alamosa (Col.) newspaper, in a birth notice printed in its columns the other day, affords an interesting notion of the composite character of the great American people in the West. The child, whose advent in the Holland colony was announced, is the first Dutch child born in the San Luis Valley. The birth notice was written by a Dane, put in type by a Mormon, the proof read by an American, the type placed in the "form" by a German, and the paper printed by a Mexican.

THE sale of intoxicating liquors in Scandinavia is controlled by municipal communities—cities, towns, etc. All the profits derived belong to the community, and are applied to the support of schools, hospitals and other public institutions. Only hotels are permitted to retail liquors, and the liquors sold in them must be purchased from the community. In Christiania alone the profits from the sale of liquors amount to many thousands of dollars annually.

AMONG the Laos, a people inhabiting a district of Siam, the chewing of a preparation called "meing" is almost universal, the practice being especially esteemed by those whose labor brings great bodily fatigue. Recent inquiry shows that this delicacy is prepared from the Assam tea-plant of commerce.

A CURIOUS incident has occurred at Errol. A telephone wire had been broken or fused by lightning, and on an employee seeking to repair the break, he found on one of the white insulators a picture of the roof of a neighboring house. The picture had probably been flashed on the porcelain by the lightning.

A RANCHER near Spangle, Wash., was treed by a large pack of coyotes the other day. These animals have heretofore been considered too cowardly to attack a man.

THE youngest convict ever sent up from Kentucky is now serving a sentence of one year in the penitentiary. His name is Sam Dodd, eight years old, and the charge against him is grand larceny.

AROUND THE HOUSE.

To remove a fruit stain rub with yellow soap, putting on wet starch, and hanging in the sun several days.

For taking all stains out of fine clothing apply benzine in a circle around the spot, working to the centre, and sponging off.

To take a grease spot out of a delicate fabric, touch the spot with the yelk of an egg, then lay a piece of white ribbon over the spot, repeating with fresh water several times.

If oil-paintings have become soiled or fly-specked, they may be cleaned by wiping them off with a cloth dampened with warm water. Do not use soap, and do not rub hard, but a careful washing will brighten the colors without harming the paint in the least.

To Preserve Flowers.

To preserve flowers, carefully dip them, while fresh, in a perfectly limpid gum water. Allow them to drain for two or three minutes, then arrange in a vase or glass. The gums forms a complete coating over the stems and petals, preserving the shape and colors long after they have become dry.—[Detroit Free Press.

They Are Not Handsome.

The Bosjesmans, in South Central Africa, are exceedingly ugly, and exist almost in a state of animalism. They dwell in holes, live on roots and reptiles, and have very much the appearance of the ape. The Calmucks of the great Tartar family are, although more civilized, extremely ugly. They have short, flat noses, small eyes, high cheek bones and a protuding chin.—[New York Advertiser.

FOR THE LADIES.

A FAMOUS LITERARY WOMAN.

The Mme. Darmesteter whom the French Academy has honored with a prize for literary ability is better known to English readers as Mary Robinson, the girl who entered London University before she was seventeen, and when offered a choice between a party and the publication of her poems in celebration of her twenty-first birthday, chose the latter. Mme. Darmesteter is now the wife of the eminent Persian scholar and member of the faculty of the College of France.—[Chicago Herald.

AUSTRIAN GIRLS AND WOMEN.

The education of a Viennese girl includes the regular school work until her fifteenth year, after which she goes through a course of teaching in the kitchen under the instruction of some member of the family, or a trained cook, lasting from one to two years. As a result of this training Austrian women are said to make the most efficient wives and mothers. They are as accomplished and capable as Englishwomen, as witty in society as Parisians, and are noted for their beauty among European women.—[New York Journal.

HER PICTURE ON HER LINEN.

A young woman who has a weakness for novelties has invented a new way for marking her belongings. Indelible ink she scorned as belonging to the distant past, and embroidered initials and monograms she voted commonplace. Even the pretty device of embroidering her possessions with her favorite flower finally lost its charm, and her latest fancy is to have her own face reproduced.

She had some tiny and not unflattering photographs taken, and they are now being transferred to the corners of her handkerchiefs, the bands of her skirts, etc. Now, this is all very nice, but one cannot help feeling that it will probably all come out in the washing.—[St. Louis Republic.

THE HUGE SLEEVE.

The great balloon sleeve is trying to some figures, and women make a mistake in wearing it if it does not suit them. It is not well dressed to be in the height of fashion if the fashion does not suit the wearer. A woman with a round figure, full bust, and no height, is absurd with her shoulders puffed out a yard across, making her look like a stuffed dummy. It requires height and a long, slender waist to support these exaggerated shoulders. They must look what they are—a caprice of fashion which one chooses to wear, and not a physical deformity which one tries to conceal or adorn. There are many other sleeves which are equally fashionable, if well cut. The leg-o'-mutton may be arranged to the arm so that it will not exaggerate the breadth too much and destroy all the outline of the waist.—[New York World.

THEY WENT INTO MOURNING.

It is related of a family prominent in New York society that the head of it found himself seriously embarrassed not long since, and felt the necessity of immediate retrenchment of expenses, and at the same time was anxious that his straits should not appear to the world. Unluckily his wife had just issued cards for an expensive ball. "I'll tell you what we will do," she said, when he explained matters to her, "we will go into mourning." "Into what?" gasped the husband. "Mourning!" she repeated. "I don,t see what else can we do? As my people are western we can easily manage it, and no one will be the wiser. I will send out cards and countermand my invitations. I will buy a black gown, and the girls shall wear black and white all winter, and go only to the smallest entertainments, and I dare say they will have a much better time than when struggling for partners at the big balls. As for me, I shall enjoy it beyond everything. Now, after all, it is only a fib that harms nobody and does us a lot of good," continued this fin-de-siecle dame, who successfully carried her point, put her family into mourning, and withdrew gracefully from society and its requirements for the time being.—[New Orleans Picayune.

A TARTAR BEAUTY.

A writer in an English magazine in describing a Tartar beauty says: Her loose sack, of a medium but brilliant blue woollen material, fell over a petticoat of the same, terminating in a single flounce. Her long black hair was carefully braided and fell from beneath an embroidered cap of crimson velvet with rounded end which hung on one side in a coquettish way. Her neck was completely covered with a necklace which descended to her waist like a breastplate, and consisted of gold coins, medals, red beads and a variety of brilliant objects harmoniously combined. Her heavy gold bracelets had been made to order in Kazan after a pure Tartar model, and her soft-soled boots of rose-pink leather, with conventional designs in many-colored moroccos, sewed together with rainbow-hued silks, reached nearly to her knees. Her complexion was fresh and not very sallow; her nose rather less like a buttou than is usual; her high cheek bones were well covered, and her small, dark eyes made up by their brilliancy for the slight upward slant of their outer corners.

WOMEN ON DUTCH RAILWAYS.

The British Consul at The Hague says that as regards the employment of women and children on railways it is stated that the latter are mostly made use of at the several railway works, their parents being glad of the one or two florins they are able to earn for comparatively light work. They are occasionally put to similar work on the permanent way, being paid at the rate of seventy-five or eighty cents. The women are chiefly employed in cleaning the carriages, working on an average eight hours a day on the state railway, with light work on alternate Sundays, and getting fourteen florins wages per fortnight; on the Holland railway ten hours a day, without Sunday work, with a daily wage of one florin thirty cents, or else watching the lines, turn about with their husbands, the "wegwachters," or cantonniers. On the state railway their work averages twelve hours (the men taking the night duty), and they are paid at the rate of twenty-five cents a day, being lodged besides, the husbands earning ninety cents a day. On the Holland railway the average hours of work are about the same, the women receiving pay at the rate of fifty-five cents a day, sixty-five cents a week being, however, deducted for the lodging allowed them. For women with families the work is considered trying, especially when they are kept on duty as long as sixteen hours, as is the case at certain points where the traffic happens to be very heavy. As regards the general conditions under which the persons in the employ of the great Dutch railways carry on their work, the testimony of the numerous witnesses examined by the commission, with a few exceptions, went to show that they are well satisfied both as to the wages they receive and as to the treatment accorded to them. One witness was of opinion that the wages of railway servants compared favorably with those of most factory hands.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

FASHION NOTES.

Empire sleeves of velvet are fashionable for evening gowns.

Diamond butterflies of graduated sizes are used to adorn the corsage.

Novelty handkerchiefs have edgings of open embroidery.

A trimming for dressy silks consists of narrow folds of bias velvet, dotted with pale amber, beige, or red beads.

For house-wear for tiny girls there are little shoes of blue, pearl, white and pink kid.

Handsome silks brocaded with tiny rosebuds look quaint and old-fashioned, but they are used to a great extent.

A pretty way of trimming the bottom of a skirt is with a broad band of satin ribbon tied here and there in a loose bow.

The coquilles trimmings, either in lace mousseline de soie, or in a material similar to the dress fabric, are fashionable.

Slippers are elaborate and dressy to the very verge of absurdity. Embroidery, beads, metal filagree and similar decorations are literally crowded upon them.

The fashion of short socks for little children, while it may be characterized as somewhat cute by many, is a most senseless and ridiculous one.

Ribbon, either of silk or velvet, is much liked for dress trimmings. Wide bands of ribbon of graduated width trim some of the new skirts.

Muffs are said to be growing much larger, but those seen on the street vary very little in size from the styles heretofore approved.

Black silk and velvet, in all shades and patterns, are in favor, the latter being especially noticeable in dinner gowns for young women.

Old-fashioned shoulder handkerchiefs of very thin silk or crepe de Chine are again to be worn, with the ends crossed and tucked into the belt on either side.

A pretty style of dressing for the home is the silk blouse waist, now fashionably worn over skirts that are more or less passee.

Robin red is a new color in tailor cloth, and it is pretty when combined with russet brown velvet and dull gold passementeric.

Among the appropriate mourning goods are tamise, Henrietta cloth and veiling. A princesse dress is very often worn at church by one in mourning.

Fillets of ribbon with an aigrette and standing ends on one side are still worn in the hair, but are less new than the jeweled pins and slender combs of gold, so much affected by stylish maidens.

Dress is becoming more and more suited to the needs of the wearer, with every season, and discrimination in the wearing of styles and materials is considered the surest mark of a well-bred woman.

The trimming on dress skirts grows wider and extends higher with every new model. It is a matter of not very long time when the over-skirt and full draperies will be with us again.

The prettiest of all street suits for a little boy is the sailor suit, long trousers, officer's coat, double-breasted and with large buttons, and the cap in true nautical style.

A modified Puritan costume is a new fad, and is much affected by demure young women for house-wear. The Priscilla dress and cap are thought quite the thing.

Josephine sleeves will be very fashionable for evening wear. On all the new models these sleeves are held on by shoulder straps, which just prevent the sleeve from falling off.

The new "shadow" velvets are the admiration of all, since their folds in their alternations of light and shade are a vision of splendor with their superb rainbow hues.

In new material there is a rich, thick-ribbed silk called Phebus, which is the handsomest of its kind for reception dresses and combines most luxuriously with fur and the many lustrous velvets which are its natural companions.

The evening gowns this year will neither be cut square nor V-shape, but straight across from shoulder to shoulder. "Straight across," means that while it is nearly so, it must be just a little on the saucer shape; not much, however, for it would make the dress too decollete for most ladies.

Modern Icelandic Literature.

The modern Icelandic literature takes refuge in poetry; and in this field the best work has appeared. The hymn, the love song, the idyl, the lines that let us look into a man's own heart, the verses that kindle with patriotism and liberty—all these have been found possible. Some of the modern work takes very high rank, though lacking the exquisite delicacy of the best Danish poetry and the fire and abandon of the old songs of the Edda. The Icelandic epic is yet to be written, but the old Edda measures are peculiarly fitted for the loftiness of a great poem, as may be seen in the masterly translation of Milton's "Paradise Lost," perhaps the finest version existing in any language.—[New York Commercial Advertiser.

IN HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

SOMETHING ABOUT THEM AND THEIR PEOPLE.

A Delightful Climate—Trees Are Always Green—Habits of the Natives—In the Family Circle.

If the United States is going to enter upon a career of foreign acquisition it could find no fairer domain than the little group in the middle of the Pacific. Think of a climate the outside variations of which cover not over thirty degrees—from sixty degrees to ninety degrees on rare occasions. Here trees are always green, taking on a new life while still throwing off the old. There is no sere and yellow leaf—no dying year there. Watch the guava trees, and while on one side the fruit is mellowing into yellow ripeness on the other side will be green fruit interspersed with white blossoms. In all Honolulu there is but one brick chimney and that was built by newly arrived New England missionaries before they had learned to tear out of their minds their bleak winter.

In the lowlands and the fertile valleys there is an infinite variety of products that would be profitably cultivated were there a market assured to them. Rice was included with sugar in the list of products accorded free entry to the United States. As a consequence the nearby reed-grown shores have been partitioned off into trim rice beds, with intervening banks by the thrifty Chinamen, and their tender, vivid green is the brightest feature in the lovely landscape seen from the heights of the neighboring mountain.

On the mountain sides a brilliant scarlet berry on a small, dark green, small leaved bush will attract an observant eye. Break open the berry and imbedded in each half will be found a white seed with a line running lengthwise through the flat exposed surface. In this unfamiliar guise it will not take you long to recognize coffee, which is indigenous to this soil. Some exports have been made of this product and it is found in the Honolulu groceries under the title of Kona coffee. Connoisseurs have pronounced its flavor and aroma equal to the Mocha. It could doubtless be cultivated to advantage. Successful experiments have also been made in the cultivation of the olive. Limes grow in great profusion and to a fine size. Efforts have been made to raise lemons in the islands.

It is curiously asserted that after a few crops of lemons the tree runs into a lime and yields only limes after that. As the lime is the preferable fruit this cannot be called an unfortunate tendency. Pineapples abound and the tamarind can be had by those who like it. Mangoes are especially plentiful and good. Many other tropical fruits have been successfully grown here, though not on a large scale. There are plenty of noble groves of cocoanut trees along the seashore, one of the finest being at Waikiki, the beach near Honolulu. A quarter will induce a diminutive kamalii (boy) to walk up the slender stem and twist off the nuts beneath the tuft of graceful palm leaves at the top. Garden vegetables of fine quality are to be had in Honolulu all the year around, thanks to the thrifty foresight and labor of the Chinese gardners. These can be seen daily with broad pagoda-like basket hats on their heads, a tough, elastic stick like a long bow across their shoulders with a great bucket of water hanging from each end, passing between the rows of vegetables and plentifully besprinkling them. They carry these vegetables around from house to house in flat baskets, which are substituted for the sprinkling baskets at the end of the yoke stick.

Of the people of these islands it can be truly said that they are the most amiable, careless, irresponsible people in the world. The nearest approach to work of any of them is in their employment as cowboys on the stock ranches. They are wonderfully expert horsemen and also become adept in the use of the lasso. A native man, or native woman for that matter, is never so happy as when on a spirited horse, going at hand gallop, decked out with flowery leis and streamers of bright colored cloth, in screaming conversation with a whole troop of companions. They ride their horses to death, they kill their babies with neglect and improper food, and yet it cannot be said that there is a grain of conscious cruelty in their nature.

The household sits on mats around the calabach and all dip their fingers in the common supply, bringing them out with an upward and outward twist, followed by a downward and inward twist and to the desired haven of the mouth. In a family circle there is not unlikely to be an old crone who puts in almost all her waking hours in a monotonous chant, which is carried on steadily through all the clatter of small talk by the others. These old women are possessed of prodigious information and have been industriously drilled and trained through early life in these chants, which are a recitation of the traditions of her people. These old women, in fact, constitute the archives and take the place that scrolls and bound volumes fill with more civilized people. —[Washington Star.

A Trespasers.

The Portland (Me.) Transcript tells a quaint story of Portland's veteran capitalist, W. W. Thomas, and one of his tenants. Mr. Thomas's house faces on Danforth street, his tenant's on Gray sreet, and the lots join. In front of the Gray street house is a pleasant lawn and the premises are separated by a high board fence overrun by woodbine. One beautiful morning in September, Mr. Thomas called on his tenant, his face presenting a severe aspect, and in a gruff manner demanded why he had trespassed on his ground. Denial was of no avail, and finally Mr. Thomas got the alleged delinquent to come over to his garden on Danforth street. Then he was shown how a squash seed on the other side of the fence had sent forth its vines in trespass on the Thomas estate, the result being an enormous squash. This Mr. Thomas had tended carefully, and now presented with quiet humor to his surprised friend.

Cheers for the Captain's Wife.

A veteran sailor, Captain Eastwick, declares that of all the women with whom he was ever at sea, he never met more than one who could refrain from asking questions in moments of extreme peril and urgency. That one was his wife, and elsewhere in his autobiography he pays another tribute to her courageous disposition. He had just ridden out a gale with much difficulty in the Indian Ocean, when he was sighted by two Dutch brigs of war, which immediately gave chase. He ordered all sail spread, but his ship was insufficiently manned and much precious time was lost.

It was morning, and my wife had come on deck, and stood with my glass in hand looking at the two brigs, while I had myself taken the wheel, so as to spare every man for the urgent work aloft. Every minute I glanced back over my shoulder to see the position of the enemy. They had every stitch of canvas spread, and were sailing three feet for our two.

A great feeling of despondency came over me as I saw this and thought of my young wife standing there in front of me, and of the fate that might be in store for her. And then, to increase the danger, the brigs opened fire, and a shot came skipping after us, but fell short.

In a few minutes more they fired again, and now it was evident that we should soon be in range, and I called to my wife to go below. But she refused to do so. Another shot came closer to us than any previous one, and I shouted to my crew up aloft to redouble their exertions; but they, unable to cope with the work in hand, answered that they wanted help.

There was only myself left who could aid them, and I dared not leave the wheel. We were sailing close to the wind, and any deviation from our course might throw all sails aback, and be our ruin.

My wife perceived my extremity, During the voyage she had three or four times, by way of amusement, taken a short trick at the wheel. This gave her confidence for the occasion, and without a moment's hesitation she ran to my side.

"Give me the wheel, Robert," she cried, "and you go help! I will do my best to keep her head up."

There was no time to remonstrate, and indeed her assistance came like aid from heaven. With a blessing for her pluck I handed the helm over to her, and darted up the shrouds.

As soon as the crew saw what had occurred, the noble example seemed to animate them with new vigor, and when I joined them, and was able to assist as well as direct, we managed to complete the bending on the foresail.

The shots from the Dutchmen were coming fast and thick now, but hope was in our hearts. Sail by sail we got a splendid spread of canvas on the Endeavor, and as each fresh one began to draw, we first held our own, and then gradually left our enemy behind; and when, after an hour's work, I returned to deck, we were practically out of danger.

Then one of the men took off his cap and called for three cheers for the Captain's wife, and never, I think, did any lady at sea receive such a compliment as burst from the throats of those rough men, whose best instincts had been appealed to by the brave deed they thus spontaneously applauded.

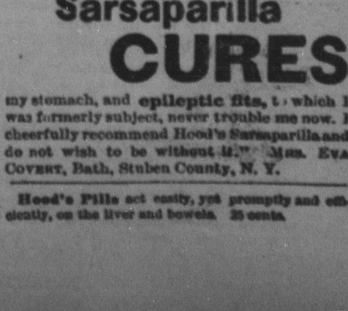
A hor[illegible]ces at Leslie, Ga. recently.

Hood's Cures

Terrible Headaches

Distressed and Discouraged

Health all Broken. Thoroughly Built up by Hood's Sarsaparilla



Mrs. Eva Covert
Of Bath, N. Y.

"I am glad to have my experience with Hood's Sarsaparilla widely known, because the medicine has done me so much good, I think it will benefit others who are out of health. I was in a very distressing and discouraging condition. I had no appetite whatever; could not sleep well; suffered with excruciating headaches. I felt

Tired and Languid,

had no ambition and seemed all broken down. After I had taken medicine prescribed by two of our best physicians, a kind neighbor advised me try Hood's Sarsaparilla. I followed her advice, and the result is, **I am perfectly well.** I do not have the headaches now, sleep well, that tired feeling is vanished, and I am bright and ambitious. I can eat heartily at every meal, and have gained in weight from 95 to 105 pounds. I do not have any distress in

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

my stomach, and **epileptic fits,** to which I was formerly subject, never trouble me now. I cheerfully recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla and do not wish to be without it." MRS. EVA COVERT, Bath, Steuben County, N. Y.

Hood's Pills act easily, yet promptly and efficiently, on the liver and bowels. 25 cents.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

The Eminent Brooklyn Divine's Sunday Sermon.

Subject: "A Protecting Wing."

TEXT: *"As a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not."*—Matthew xxiii., 37.

Jerusalem was in sight as Christ came to the crest of Mount Olivet, a height of 700 feet. The splendors of the religious capital of the whole earth irradiated the landscape. There is the temple. Yonder is the king's palace. Spread out before His eyes are the pomp, the wealth, the wickedness and the coming destruction of Jerusalem, and He burst into tears at the thought of the obduracy of a place that He would gladly have saved, and apostrophizes, saying, "Oh, Jerusalem, Jerusalem, how often would I have gathered thy children together, even as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wings, and ye would not."

Why did Christ select hen and chicken as a simile? Next to the oppositeness of the comparison I think it was to help all public teachers in the matter of illustration to get down off their stilts and use comparisons that all can understand. The plainest bird on earth is the barnyard fowl. Its only adornments are the red comb in its headdress and the wattles under the throat. It has no grandeur of genealogy. All we know is that its ancestors came from India, some of them from a height of 4000 feet on the sides of the Himalays. It has no pretention of nest like the eagle's eyrie. It has no luster of plumage like the goldfinch. Possessing anatomy that allows flight, yet about the last thing that it wants to do is to fly, and in retreat uses foot almost as much as wing.

Musicians have written out in musical scale the song of lark and robin red breast and nightingale, yet the hen of my text hath nothing that could be taken for a song, but only cluck and cackle. Yet Christ in the text uttered, while looking upon doomed Jerusalem, declares that what He had wished for that city was like what the hen does for her chickens. Christ was thus simple in His teachings, and yet how hard it is for us, who are Sunday-school instructors and editors and preachers and reformers, and those who would gain the ears of audiences, to attain that heavenly and divine art of simplicity.

We have to run a course of literary disorders as children a course of physical disorders. We come out of school and college loaded down with Greek mythologies and out of the theological seminary weighed down with what the learned fathers said, and we fly with wings of eagles and flamingoes and albatrosses, and it takes a good while before we can come down to Christ's similitudes, the candle under the bushel, the salt that has lost its savor, the net thrown into the sea, the spittle on the eyes of the blind man and the hen and chickens.

There is not much poetry about this winged creature of God mentioned in my text, but she is more practical and more motherly and more suggestive of good things than many that fly higher and wear brighter colors. She is not a prima donna of the skies nor a strut of beauty in the aisle of the forest. She does not cut a circle under the sun like the Rocky Mountain eagle, but stays at home to look after family affairs. She does not swoop like the condor of the Cordilleras to transport a rabbit from the valley to the top of the crags, but just scratches for a living. How vigorously with her claws she pulls away the ground to bring up what is hidden beneath! When the breakfast or dining hour arrives, she begins to prepare the repast and calls all her young to partake.

I am in sympathy with the unpretentious old fashioned hen, because, like most of us, she has to scratch for a living. She knows at the start the lesson which most people of good sense are slow to learn—that the gaining of a livelihood implies work, and that successes do not lie on the surface, but are to be upturned by positive and continuous effort. The reason that society, and the church, and the world are so full of failures, so full of loafers, so full of dead beats, is because people are not wise enough to take the lesson on which any hen would teach them—that if they would find for themselves and for those dependent upon them anything worth having they must scratch for it.

"Solomon said, "Go to the ant, thou sluggard." I say, "Go to the hen, thou sluggard." In the Old Testament God compares Himself to an eagle stirring up her nest, and in the New Testament the Holy Spirit is compared to a descending dove, but Christ, in a sermon that begins with cutting sarcasm for hypocrites and ends with the paroxysm of pathos in the text, compares Himself to a hen.

One day in the country we saw sudden consternation in the behavior of old Dominick. Why the hen should be so disturbed we could not understand. We looked about to see if a neighbor's dog were invading the farm. We looked up to see if a stormcloud were hovering. We could see nothing on the ground that could terrorize, and we could see nothing in the air to ruffle the feathers of the hen, but the loud, wild, affrighted cluck which brought all her brood at full run under her feathers made us look again around us and above us, when we saw that high up and far away there was a rapacious bird wheeling round and round, and down and down, and not seeing us as we stood in the shadow it came nearer and lower until we saw its beak was curved from base to tip, and it had two flames of fire for eyes, and it was a hawk.

But all the chickens were under old Dominick's wing, and either the bird of prey caught a glimpse of us, or not able to find the brood huddled under wing darted back into the clouds. So Christ calls with great earnestness to the young. Why, what is the matter? It is bright sunlight, and there can be no danger. Health is there. A good home is theirs. Plenty of food is theirs. Prospect of long life is theirs. But Christ continues to call, calls with more emphasis and urges haste and says not a second ought to be lost. Oh, do tell us what is the matter! Ah, now I see. There are hawks of temptation in the air; there are vultures wheeling for their prey; there are beaks of death ready to plunge; there are claws of allurement ready to clutch. Now I see the peril. Now I understand the urgency. Now I see the only safety. Would that Christ might this day take our sons and daughters into His shelter, "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing."

The fact is that the most of them will never find the shelter unless while they are chickens. It is a simple matter of inexorable statistics that most of those who do not come to Christ in youth never come at all. What chance is there for the young without divine protection? There are the grog shops. There are the gambling hells. There are the infidelities and immoralities of spiritualism. There are bad books. There are impurities. There are the business rascalities. And so numerous are these assailments that it is a wonder that honesty and virtue are not lost arts.

The birds of prey, diurnal and nocturnal, of the natural world are ever on the alert. They are the assassins of the sky. They have varieties of taste. The eagle prefers the flesh of the living animal. The vulture prefers the carcass. The falcon kills with one stroke, while other styles of beaks give prolongation of torture. And so the temptations of this life are various. Some make quick work of death, and others agonize the mind and body for many years, and some like the living blood of great souls, and others prefer those already gangrened. But for every style of youth there is a swooping wing and a sharp beak and a cruel claw, and what the rising generation needs is a wing of protection.

Fathers, mothers, older brothers and sisters and Sabbath-school teachers, be quick and earnest and prayerful and importunate and get the chickens under the wing. May the Sabbath-schools of America and Great Britain within the next three months sweep all their scholars into the kingdom. Whom they have now under charge is uncertain. Concerning that sorawny, puny child that lay in the cradle many years ago, the father dead, many remarked, "What a mercy if the Lord would take the child!" and the mother really thought so too. But what a good thing that God spared that child, for it became world renowned in Christian literature and one of God's most illustrious servants—John Todd.

Remember, your children will remain children only a little while. What you do for them as children you must do quickly or never do at all. "Why have you never written a book?" said some one to a talented woman. She replied: "I am writing two and have been engaged on one work ten years and on the other five years—my two children. They are my life work." When the house of John Wesley's father burned, and they got the eight children out, John Wesley the last before the roof fell in, the father said: "Let us kneel down and thank God. The children are all saved; let the rest of the place go."

My hearers, if we secure the present and everlasting welfare of our children, most other things belonging to us are of but little comparative importance. Alexander the Great allowed his soldiers to take their families with them to war, and he accounted for the bravery of his men by the fact that many of them were born in camp and were used to warlike scenes from the start. Would God that all the children of our day might be born into the army of the Lord! No need of letting them go a long way on the wrong road before they turn around and go on the right road. The only time to get chickens under wing is while they are chickens.

Hannah Whitall Smith, the evangelist, took her little child at two years of age when ill out of the crib and told her plainly of Christ, and the child believed and gave evidence of joyful trust, which grew with her growth to womanhood. Two years are not too young. The time will come when by the faith of parents children will be born into this world and born into the bosom of Christ at the same time. Soon we parents will have to go and leave our children. We fight their battles now, and we stand between them and harm, but our arm will after a while get weak; and we cannot fight for them, and our tongue will be palsied, and we cannot speak for them. Are we going to leave them out in the cold world to take their chances, or are we doing all we can to get them under the wing of eternal safety?

But we all need the protecting wing. If you had known when you entered upon manhood and womanhood what was ahead of you, would you have dared to undertake life? How much you have been through! With most life has been a disappointment; they tell me so. They have not attained that which they expected to attain. They have not had the physical and mental vigor they expected, or they have met with rebuffs which they did not anticipate. You are not at 40 or 50 or 60 or 70 or 80 years of age where you thought you would be. I do not know anyone except myself to whom life has been a happy surprise. I never expected anything, and so when anything came in the shape of human favor or comfortable position or widening field of work it was to me a surprise.

I was told in the theological seminary by some of my fellow students that I never would get anybody to hear me preach unless I changed my style, so that when I found that some people did come to hear me it was a happy surprise. But most people, according to their own statement, have found life a disappointment. Indeed we all need shelter from its tempests. About 3 o'clock on a hot August afternoon you have heard a rumble that you first took for a wagon crossing a bridge, but afterward there was a louder rumbling, and you said, "Way, that is thunder!" And sure enough the clouds were being convoked for a full diapason. A whole park of artillery went rolling down the heavens, and the blinds of the windows in the sky were closed. But the sounds above were not more certain than the sounds beneath.

The cattle came to the bars and moaned for them to be let down that they might come home to shelter, and the fowl, whether dark Brahma or Hamburg or Leghorn or Dominick, began to call to its young, "Cluck!" "Cluck!" "Cluck!" and take them under the wagon house or shed, and had them all hid under the soft feathers by the time that the first plash of rain struck the roof.

So there are sudden temptests for our souls, and, oh! how dark it gets, and threatening clouds of bankruptcy or sickness or persecution or bereavment gather and thicken and blacken, and some run for shelter to a bank, but it is poor shelter, and others run to friendly advisers, and they fail to help, and others fly nowhere simply because they know not where to go, and they perish in the blast, but others hear a divine call saying, "Come, for all things are now ready." "The spirit and the bride say come." And while the heavens are thundering terror the divine voice proffers mercy, and the soul comes under the brooding care of the Almighty "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing."

The wings of my text suggest warmth, and that is what most folks want. The fact is that this is a cold world whether you take it literally or figuratively. We have a big fireplace called the sun, and it has a very hot fire, and the stokers keep the coals well stirred up, but much of the year we cannot get near enough to this fireplace to get warmed. The world's extremities are cold all the time. Forget not that it is colder at the south pole than at the north pole, and that the Arctic is not so destructive as the Antarctic. Once in awhile the Arctic will let explorers come back, but the Antarctic hardly ever. When at the south pole a ship sails in, the door of ice is almost sure to be shut against its return.

So life to many millions of people at the south and many millions of people at the north is a prolonged shiver, but when I say this is a cold world I chiefly mean figuratively. If you want to know what is the meaning of the ordinary term of receiving the "cold shoulder," get out of money and try to borrow. The conversation may have been almost tropical for luxuriance of thought and speech, but suppose your necessities and see the thermometer drop to 50 degrees below zero, and in that which till a moment before had been a warm room. Take what is an unpopular position on some public question, and see your friends fly as chaff before a windmill.

As far as myself is concerned, I have no word of complaint, but I look off day by day and see communities freezing out men and women of whom the world is not worthy. Now it takes after one and now after another. It becomes popular to depreciate and defame and execrate and lie about some people. This is the best world I ever got into, but it is the meanest world that some people ever got into. The worst thing that ever happened to them was their cradle, and the best thing that will ever happen to them will be their grave. What people want is warmth.

Many years ago a man was floating down on the ice of the Merrimac, and great efforts were made to rescue him. Twice he got hold of a plank thrown to him and twice he slipped away from it, because that end of the plank was covered with ice, and he cried out, "For God's sake, give me the wooden end of the plank this time," and this done he was hauled to shore. The trouble is that in our efforts to save the soul there is too much coldness and icy formality, and so the imperiled one slips off and floats down. Give it the other end of the plank—warmth of sympathy, warmth of kindly association, warmth of genial surroundings.

The world declines to give it, and in many cases has no power to give it, and here is where Christ comes in, and, as on a cold day, the rain beating and the atmosphere full of sleet, the hen clucks her chickens under her wings, and the warmth of her own breast puts warmth into the wet feathers and the chilled feet of the infant group of the barnyard, so Christ says to those sick and frosted and disgusted and frozen of the world, Come in out of the March winds of the world's criticism; come in out of the sleet of the world's assault; come in out of a world that does not understand you and does not want to understand you; I will comfort and I will soothe and I will be your warmth, "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing." Oh, the warm heart of God is ready for all those to whom the world has given the cold shoulder.

But notice that some one must take the storm for the chickens. Ah! the hen takes the storm. I have watched her under the pelting rain. I have seen her in the pinching frosts almost frozen to death or almost strangled in the waters, and what a fight she makes for the young under wing if a dog or hawk or a man comes too near! And so the brooding Christ takes the storm for us. What flood of anguish and tears that did not dash upon His holy soul! What beak of torture did not pierce His vitals! What barking Cerberus of hell was not let out upon Him from the kennels!

> What He endured, oh, who can tell,
> To save our souls from death and hell!

Yes, the hen took the storm for the chickens, and Christ takes the storm for us. Once the tempest rose so suddenly the hen could not get with her young back from the new ground to the barn, and there she is under the fence half dead. And now the rain turns to snow, and it is an awful night, and in the morning the whiteness about the gills and the beak down in the mud show that the mother is dead, and the young ones come out and cannot understand why the mother does not scratch for them something to eat, and they walk over her wings and call with their tiny voices, but there is no answering cluck. She took the storm for others and perished. Poor thing! Self sacrificing even unto death!

And does it not make you think of Him who endured all for us? So the wings under which we come for spiritual safety are blood spattered wings, are night shattered wings, are tempest torn wings. In the Isle of Wight I saw the grave of Princess Elizabeth, who died while a prisoner at Carisbrook castle, her finger on an open Bible and pointing to the words, "Come unto Me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." Oh, come under the wings!

But now the summer day is almost passed, and the shadows of the house and barn and wagon shed have lengthened. The farmer, with scythe or hoe on shoulder, is returning from the fields. The oxen are unyoked. The horses are crunching the oats at the full bin. The air is bewitched of honeysuckle and wild brier. The milkman, pail in hand, is approaching the barnyard. The fowls, keeping early hours, are collecting their young, "Cluck!" "Cluck!" "Cluck!" and soon all the eyes of that feathered nursery are closed.

The bachelors of the winged tribe have ascended to their perch, but the hens, in a motherhood divinely appointed, take all the risk of a slumber on the ground, and all night long the wings will stay outspread, and the little ones will not utter a sound. Thus at sundown, lovingly, safely, completely, the hen broods her young. So, if we are the Lord's, the evening of our life will come. The heats of the day will have passed. There will be shadows, and we cannot see far. The work of life will be about ended.

The hawks of temptation that hovered in the sky will have gone to the woods and folded their wings. Sweet silences will come down. The air will be redolent with the breath of whole arbors of promises sweeter than jasmine or evening primrose. The air may be a little chill, but Christ will call us, and we will know the voice and heed the call, and we will come under the wings for the night—the strong wings, the soft wings, the warm wings—and without fear and in full sense of safety, and then we will rest from sundown to sunrise, "as a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing." Dear me, how many souls the Lord hath thus brooded!

Mothers, after watching over sick cradles and then watching after wayward sons and daughters, at last themselves taken care of by a motherly God. Business men, after a lifetime struggling with the uncertainties of money markets, and the change of tariffs, and the underselling of men who because of their dishonesties can afford to undersell, and years of disappointment and struggle, at last under wings where nothing can perturb them any more than a bird of prey which is ten miles off disturbs a chick at midnight brooded in a barnyard.

My text has its strongest application for people who were born in the country, wherever you may now live, and that is the majority of you. You cannot hear my text without having all the rustic scenes of the old farmhouse come back to you. Good old days they were. You knew nothing much of the world, for you had not seen the world.

By law of association you cannot recall the brooding hen and her chickens without seeing also the barn, and the haymow, and the wagon shed, and the house, and the room where you played, and the fireside with the big backlog before which you sat, and the neighbors, and the burial, and the wedding, and the deep snowbanks, and hear the village bell that called you to worship, and seeing the horses which, after pulling you to church, stood around the old clapboarded meeting house, and those who sat at either end of the church pew, and indeed all the scenes of the first 14 years, and you think of what you were then and of what you are now, and all these thoughts are aroused by the sight of the old hencoop.

Some of you had better go back and start again. In thought return to that place and hear the cluck and see the outspread feathers and come under the wing and make the Lord your portion and shelter and warmth, preparing for everything that may come, and so avoid being classed among those described by the closing words of my text, "As a hen gathereth her chickens under her wing, and ye would not." Ah, that throws the responsibility upon us! "Ye would not." Alas, for the "would nots!" If the wandering broods of the farm heed not their mother's call and risk the hawk and dare the frosbet and expose themselves to the frost and storm, surely their calamities are not their mother's fault. "Ye would not!" God would, but how many would not!

When a good man asked a young woman who had abandoned her home and who was deploring her wretchedness why she did not return, the reply was: "I dare not go home. My father is so provoked he would not receive me home." "Then," said the Christain man, "I will test this." And so he wrote to the father, and the reply came back and in a letter marked outside "Immediate," and inside saying, "Let her come at once; all is forgiven." So God's invitation for you is marked "Immediate" on the outside, and inside it is written, "He will abundantly pardon."

Oh, ye wanderers from God and happiness and home and heaven, come under the sheltering wing. Under this call I see you turning from your old way to the new way, the living way, the gospel way. A vessel in the Bristol channel was nearing the rocks called the "Steep Holmes." Under the tempest the vessel was unmanageable, and the only hope was that the tide would change before she struck the rocks and went down, and so the captain stood on the deck, watch in hand. Captain and crew and passengers were pallid with terror. Taking another look at his watch and another look at the sea he shouted: "Thank God, we are saved! The tide has turned! One minute more and we would have struck the rocks."

Some of you have been a long while drifting in the tempest of sin and sorrow and have been making for the breakers. Thank God, the tide has turned. Do you not feel the lift of the billow? The grace of God that bringeth salvation has appeared to your soul, and in the words of Boaz to Ruth I commend you to "the Lord God of Israel, under whose wings thou hast come to trust."

Mrs. Emma P. Ewing, of a New York sanitarium, claims that she has fed fifty students at the rate of nine cents a meal, and furthermore avers that the meals were good and the students grew fat on them.

The plan of using separate tires for carriage wheels is regarded by many railroad men as representing the correct principle of construction.

Keep the Birthdays.

Keep the birthdays religiously. They belong exclusively to, and are treasured among the sweetest memories of home. Do not let anything prevent some token, be it ever so slight, to show that it is remembered.

Birthdays are great events to children. For one day they feel that they are heroes. The special pudding is made expressly for them; a new jacket, or trousers with pockets, or the first pair of boots, are donned; and big brothers and sisters sink into insignificance beside "little Charlie," who is "six to-day," and is soon "going to be a man."

Fathers who have half a dozen little ones to care for, are apt to neglect birthdays, they come too often—sometimes when they are busy, and sometimes when they "are nervous;" but if they only knew how much such souvenirs are cherished by their pet Susy or Harry, years afterwards, when away from the hearthstone, they have none to remind them that they have added one more year to the perhaps weary round of life, or to wish them in the old-fashioned phrase, "many happy returns of their birthday," they would never permit any cause to step between them and a parent's privilege.

About $40,000,000 is paid every year in Germany for the creation and preservation of forests; 200,000 families are supported from them, while something like 3,000,000 find employment in the various wood industries of the empire. The total revenue from the forests amounts to $14,500,000, and the current expenses are $8,500,000.

English ignorance of America did not begin with this generation. Goldsmith's description of Niagara Falls includes the statement that "some Indians in their canoes, as it is said, have ventured down it in safety."

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars reward for any case of catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

WEST & TRUAX, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials sent free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Clothes may not make the man, but suits make the lawyer.

"I have been occasionally troubled with Coughs, and in each case have used BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, which have never failed, and I must say they are second to none in the world."—*Feliz A. May, Cashier, St. Paul, Minn.*

When one woman praises another, folks think she is sarcastic.

We eat too much and take too little out-door exercise. This is the fault of our modern civilization. It is claimed that Garfield Tea, a simple herb remedy, helps Nature to overcome these abuses.

What is done cannot be undone, especially if it is a hard-boiled egg.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

A first-class fellow—The freshman.

SYRUP of FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.

IT COSTS MORE to make Royal Baking Powder than any other, because its ingredients are more highly refined and expensive. But the Royal is correspondingly purer and higher in leavening strength, and of greater money value to the consumer. The difference in cost of Royal over the best of the others does not equal the difference in leavening strength, nor make good the inferior work of the cheaper powders, nor remove the impurities which such powders leave in the food.

Where the best food is required, the Royal Baking Powder only can be used.

RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

Do Not Be Deceived with Pastes, Enamels and Paints which stain the hands, injure the iron and burn red.

The Rising Sun Stove Polish is Brilliant, Odorless, Durable, and the consumer pays for no tin or glass package with every purchase.

MEND YOUR OWN HARNESS WITH THOMSON'S SLOTTED CLINCH RIVETS.

No tools required. Only a hammer needed to drive and clinch them easily and quickly, leaving the clinch absolutely smooth. Requiring no hole to be made in the leather nor burr for the Rivets. They are **strong, tough** and **durable.** Millions now in use. All lengths, uniform or assorted, put up in boxes.

Ask your dealer for them, or send 40c. in stamps for a box of 100, assorted sizes. Mailed by

JUDSON L. THOMSON MFG. CO.,
WALTHAM, MASS.

Married by Instalments.

There is an odd story told by a Norfolk (England) vicar of one of his parishioners who was married by instalments. He had gone to church with his bride, and had expressed his readiness to forsake all others and keep only to her as long as they both should live.

When it came to the young woman's turn, however, she was not so minded. No persuasion could make her agree to her share of the bargain. Pleading and storming were alike in vain, and at last the intended couple left the church no more to each other than when they entered it. The village people stared to find that the would-be bride-groom was an even more ardent lover after this incident than before it.

He laid steady siege to the heart of the fickle fair one, and at last induced her to go to church with him again. His scheme was to get her there and leave her in the lurch, as she had left him. Unluckily for its success, he had taken a loose-tongued comrade into his confidence.

The vicar had got wind of it and was prepared. To the horror of the conspirator, he proposed to take up the marriage service where it was left off on the former occasion, and getting a ready assent from the young woman to fulfill the conditions she had previously declined, went on without hindrance to the end, and bound the disgusted bridegroom tightly to the expected object of his revenge.

This was great sport to the vicar, but no laughing matter to the poor wretch who found the joke turned so completely against himself. The vicar never moved a muscle, although inwardly he must have been exploding. His levity leaned to virtue's side. Was it not inflicting proper punishment on the mind who would have made a fool of his parson and a mockery of the marriage service to pay an old score? Was he not guarding the sanctity of the marriage ceremony from vulgar ribaldry? Probably; but, at the same time, he was punishing the young woman much more effectually than if he had let the rascal jilt her.

MRS. BINGO—Don't you think, dear, it would be a good idea for you to give me an expense book, so that the coming year you will know where all the money goes? Bingo—I can tell without any expense book, darling. All I have to do is to look on your back.—New York Herald.

All cannot possess a

$10,000 Souvenir

(This sum was paid for the first World's Fair Souvenir Coin minted.)

in the shape of a coin, but many can have **fac-similes** of this valuable work of art—only special coin ever issued by the U. S. Government—for $1 each.

United States Government

World's Fair Souvenir Coins—

The Official Souvenir of the Great Exposition—

5,000,000 of which were donated to the World's Columbian Exposition by the Government, are being rapidly taken by an enthusiastically patriotic people.

As there early promised to be a demand for these Souvenirs that would render them very valuable in the hands of speculators, the Exposition Authorities decided to place the price at

$1.00 for Each Coin

and sell them direct to the people, thus realizing $5,000,000, and using the additional money for the further development of the Fair.

Considering the fact that there were but *5,000,000* of these coins to be distributed amomg *65,000,000* people, in this country alone (to say nothing of the foreign demand,) and that many have already been taken, those wishing to purchase these mementoes of our Country's Discovery and of the grandest Exposition ever held, should secure as many as they desire at once.

For Sale Everywhere

Realizing that every patriotic American will want one or more of these coins, and in order to make it convenient for him to get them, we have made arrangements to have them sold throughout the country by all the leading Merchants and Banks. If not for sale in your town, send $1.00 each for *not less than five coins,* by Post-office or Express Money-order, Registered Letter or Bank Draft, with instructions how to send them to you, *all charges prepaid,* to

Treasurer World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

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25 DOSES 25c THE GREAT COUGH CURE TAKE THE BEST 25c 50c $1.00 SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Consumption, Coughs, Croup, Sore Throat. Sold by all Druggists on a Guarantee.

BNU 10

A SHARP JOKE YET A POINTED FACT! IN 4 ACTS.

Act I. (Morning.) Man buys paper of tacks—Man takes home and uses a few—throws paper in to closet.

Act II. (Noon.) Wife goes to closet for brush—spills a tack on the floor.

Act III. (Night.) Man disrobed, finds tack with sole of his foot. ——— ———! Air is blue. ——— ——— See?

Act IV. (Next day.) Man tells a merchant his experience and is delighted to buy

Home Tacks

packed in a box of six apartments, all different-sized tacks which will accommodate themselves to all home uses. You don't want to indulge in Act III., you so want a box of Home Tacks.

Made solely by the Novelty Dept., Atlas Tack Corp'n. Warehouses—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Baltimore, San Francisco, Lynn.

Factories—Taunton, Mass. Fairhaven, Mass. Wareham, Mass. Duxbury, Mass. Plymouth, Mass.

FOR SALE EVERYWHERE.

ALL THE SAME, ALWAYS.

SPRAINS.

MT. PLEASANT, TEXAS, June 20, 1888.

Suffered 8 months with strain of back; could not walk straight; used two bottles of **St. Jacobs Oil,** was cured. No pain in 18 months.

M. J. WALLACE.

SAINT JACOBS OIL TRY IT

BRUISES.

PITTSBURG, PA., 302 Wylie Ave., Jan. 29, '87

One of my workmen fell from a ladder, he sprained and bruised his arm very badly. He used **St. Jacobs Oil** and was cured in four days.

FRANZ X. GOELZ.

A PROMPT AND PERMANENT CURE.

Garfield Tea Overcomes results of bad eating. Cures Sick Headache, Restores Complexion, Shaves Doctors' Bills. Sample Free. GARFIELD TEA CO., 259 W. 125th St., N.Y.

Cures Constipation

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

TERMS.—One year, $1.50, when paid in advance. Those in arrears subject to previous terms, $2.00 per year.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—20 cents per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Other rates made made known on application.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAR. 9.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Geo. B. Crawford, of Gregg, will be a candidate for Sheriff, subject to Democratic rules.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that W. J. Carlin, of Rebersburg, will be a candidate for Register, subject to Democratic rules.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that John F. Potter, of Milesburg, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to Democratic rules.

THE PRINCESS HERE.

Princess Kaiulani has arrived in New York. She comes here to protest against the annexation of Hawaii, to the throne of which she has an unquestioned right under the Constitution of the little island kingdom, hitherto recognized as of binding force. The Princess has issued a pathetic appeal to the American people, which, as a literary composition, fairly rivals Logan's speech, with which school boys used to entertain bucolic audiences.

It will be a hard matter for our new President to meet the young girl, who comes to plead before this great nation for her "little vineyard." It will make the Commissioners wince when they read her simple protest: "Seventy years ago Christian America sent over Christian men and women to give religion and civilization to Hawaii. They gave us the Gospel; they made us a nation and we learned to love and trust America. To-day three of the sons of those missionaries are at your capital asking you to undo their fathers' work."

No one knows the outcome of the whole business. The princess is 18 years old. She is a tall, beautiful young woman of sweet face and slender figure. She has the soft brown eyes and dark complexion that mark Hawaiian beauty.

The statement of Princess Kaiulani is as follows:

To the American People:

"Unbidden I stand upon your shores to-day, where I thought so soon to receive a royal welcome on my way to my own kingdom. I came unattended, except by the loving hearts that have come with me over the wintry seas. I hear that commissioners from my land have been for many days asking this great nation to take away my little vineyard. They speak no word to me, and leave me to find out as I can, from the rumors of the air, that they would leave me without a home, or a name, or a nation.

"Seventy years ago Christian America sent over Christian men and women to give religion and civilization to Hawaii. They gave us the gospel, they made us a nation, and we learned to love and trust America. To-day three of the sons of those missionaries are at your capital asking you to undo their fathers' work. Who sent them? Who gave them authority to break the constitution which they swore they would uphold?

"To-day I, a poor, weak girl, with not one of my people near me, and all these Hawaiian statements against me, have strength to stand up for the rights of my people. Even now I can hear their wail in my heart and it gives me strength and courage, and I am strong, strong in the faith of God, strong in the knowledge that I am right, strong in the strength of 70,000,000 of people, who in this free land will hear my cry, and will refuse to let their flag cover dishonor to mine."

The Necessity of Vaccination.

There is a small pox scare in many parts of the eastern portion of the state which is attracting the attention of boards of health, and the counteractive, adopted to allay public apprehension of a spread of the disease is to enforce general vaccination. Corps of doctors are employed, who, under order of board of health, go from house to house and vaccinate all who come within their reach. This compulsory course excites much opposition among many people but it is justified on the plea that it is demanded by the exigencies of the situation, and therefore, sanctioned by public policy.

WHEN it became known in Atlanta that a certain literary society talked of inviting Colonel Ingersoll to lecture in that city the clergy opened a campaign against the project. Sam Jones remarked: "If old Bob comes all I have to say is that I would like to divide time with him for about two hours. If I did not make him wipe his bald head more than once you may have my hat.

——For warm, comfortable and serviceable clothing, and at the same time secure them at a low figure, go to Lewins, at the famous Philad. Branch, Bellefonte, and you will get just the articles wanted. See his stock before purchasing.

THE CABINET'S LAST MEETING.

On Friday, March 3, the last meeting of President Harrison's Cabinet took place at the usual hour. All of the members were present, and at the conclusion of a half-hour's conference the President arose, and in a few words bade them good-bye. He thanked them for the royal support they had always given him, and attributed much of the success of his administration to their wise counsels, faithful services and devotion to the country's highest good. He thanked them for the personal good will they bore him, and wished for each one happiness and success in all their undertakings.

He then shook hands with each in turn, and in a voice which betrayed emotion bade them good-bye.

Tariff and Hawaiian Question.

Representatives of the New York *World* have polled the new Senate on three great questions of legislation asking each Senator: "Do you favor the repeal of the Sherman Silver law?" "Do you favor the repeal of the McKinley Tariff law" "Do you favor the annexation of Hawaii?"

To repeal the Sheaman act or the McKinley bill will require a majority of the Senate, or 45 votes, but to ratify a treaty the Constitution requires a two-thirds vote of all Senators present. Of the 83 Senators in the city 39 favor and 28 oppose the repeal of the Sherman Silver law, while 16 are non-committal; 41 favor and 33 oppose the repeal of the McKinley act, while 9 are non-committal; 40 favor and 20 oppose the annexation of Hawaii, while 23 are non-committal.

Hoopskirt Fight in Church.

In attempting to introduce the crinoline fad into the rural district of Darden Tennessee, Mrs. Sanders caused a fight in the church last Sunday. In entering the church the cumbersome skirts brushed against several persons, and Andrew Watson made a remark which insulted the lady, who informed her husband. A fight ensued, relatives and friends both engaging in the battle. Women fainted, children screamed and pandemonium reigned supreme. Many emerged with broken and bleeding heads, vowing vengeance. Several of the parties are gunning for each other. The crinoline fad is on the decline.

The Poor.

A rigorous winter like the present one invariably causes much suffering among the poor in cities and densely populated districts and even in sparcely settled rural districts.

Happily this winter has been an exception; severe as it has been, we have heard of little suffering among the poor. Bread was cheap, and there seemed to be sufficient demand for labor that all could earn enough to keep the wolf from the door.

Here in our own county we have heard of no suffering among the poor, there seemed to be enough for them to eat and keep warm. Happy country—may it never be otherwise.

Tendered a Donation.

On last Thursday evening Rev. Minnich, the Methodist minister and his family, at Spring Mills, received an agreeable surprise in the shape of a donation, from the members of the Centre Hall congregation. There were about forty persons went down in sleds well laden with the necessaries of life, and report having a good time besides making their minister and family feel that their services are appreciated by their congregation.

Never Eat Snow.

The disposition of children as well as of boys and girls of a larger growth to eat snow, carries with it a danger which few of them can properly estimate. In many cases diphtheria and scarlet fever are produced by indulgence in such eating as the germs of both diseases are largely contained in snow, the flakes being impregnated by them as they exist in the atmosphere. For these reasons it is always dangerous to eat snow, and parents should so instruct their children as well as teachers in the schools should not fail to prevent pupils from indulging in the same rash act.

Be On the Alert.

The latest game being played on farmers is the telegram racket. A man drives up to a farmer's house in great haste and gives him a telegram announcing the serious illness of some relative. On the face of the envelope the charges are marked $3 or $5. The charges are paid and the farmer takes the first train for the home of the relative and finds on his arrival that he has been duped.

Eagerness to produce something cheap often blinds us to the importance of making something good. Bull's-Head Flavoring Extracts are both cheap and good. 10 cents a bottle.

——C. P. Long, Spring Mills, pays highest price for smoked meat.

——C. P. Long & Co., sell brown sugar at 3½, and sugar syrup at 20 cents per gallon.

——Go to the Philad. Branch, and you will receive clothing that are unequaled in quality and price. Satisfaction always guaranteed.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned 2½ miles south west of Spring Mills, on

THURSDAY, MARCH 16,

the following articles:

2 horses, 1 heavy draft mare, will be 6 years old this spring, 1 young horse will be 3 years old this spring, 2 cows, 5 head of young cattle, 1 Hench cultivator, 1 plow, 1 harrow, threshing machine, shaker, horse power and strap, a lot of cow chains, lot of horse gears, collars and bridles.

FRED ZETTLE.

PUBLIC SALE.—AT THE RESIDENCE OF the subscriber at Farmers Mills, Gregg township, March 18, 1893, at 10 o'clock, a. m., the following described property:

4 head horses, 2 good horses rising 4 years old, 1 mare 4 years old, with foal, 1 mare 14 years old, 3 2-year old colts, 2 milk cows, 1 heifer which will soon be fresh, 3 head young cattle, 12 head sheep, 1 Southdown buck, 2 broad tired wagons, 1 Johnston binder, 1 spring harrow, plows, cultivators, double trees and single trees, Centre Hall corn planter, corn scraper, cutting box, sled, 2 set hay ladders, hay fork, horse gears, collars, bridles, halters, 1 set single harness, lot of bee boxes, 1 corner cupboard, churn, table, and other articles. Terms will be made known on day of sale.

WILLIAM GOODHART.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned at Farmers Mills, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 21,

1 yearling colt, 1 3-year old horse, 1 4-year old horse, 2 breed mares 7 years old, 1 span of mules, 9 head of good cows will be fresh by time of sale, 2 head of young cattle, 16 head of good sheep, 5 shoats, 4 pigs, 1 breed sow, 1 seed hog, 1 4-horse broad wheel wagon, 1 2-horse wagon, 2, 2-horse cultivators, 2 Keystone plows, 2 camel back plows, 1 spring harrow, 2 drag harrows, 1 corn planter, a lot of cultivators, 1 fanning mill, threshing machine and shaker, 1 6-horse separater, 1 cutting bench, 1 grain drill, 1 Royal self-rake reaper, 1 set of hay ladders, 1 set of breeching, 2 set of front gears, collars and bridles, flynets, rakes and forks, single trees, double trees, 1 O. K. creamery No, 2, 1 dinner bell, and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock.

W. S. HETTINGER.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned, 2½ miles south-west of Spring Mills,

THURSDAY, MARCH 30,

the following articles:

2 horses, 1 4-year old colt, 1 3-year old colt, 1 2-year old colt, 3 cows, 2 heifers, fresh at time of sale, 5 head of young cattle, 10 sheep, 2 breed sows, 1 boar, 11 shoats, 1 new Deering self-rake machine, Piano mower, fanning mill, hay rake, harpoon, rope and pulleys, 2 cultivators, large and small, 2 harrows, 1 plow, corn planter, 2 2-horse wagons with ladders, spring wagon, road cart, bob sled, wood work of log sled, 5 or 6 hundred feet of ash plank, 1½ inches, a lot of oak scantling 3x4, cow chains, forks, horse gears, collars, flynets, bridles, single harness, check lines, single and double trees, corner cupboard, table, writing desk, chairs, rocker, sink, cradle, wood box, a lot of good carpet, benches, tubs, buckets, iron kettle, meat vessels, stove pipe, creamery cans, apple butter by the gallon, a lot of seed potatoes, and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock when terms will be made known. MRS. J. HANNA.

SAMUEL LEITZELL, Auc't.

PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at public sale at his residence at Old Fort, on

MARCH 23, 1893.

the following articles viz:

1 cow, will be fresh by time of sale, 6 head of horses, 1 good black mare heavy with foal, 1 5-year old horse, roan, Clydesdale and English draft, weight 1200 lbs., 1 4-year old horse, Clydesdale and English draft 1400 lbs., 1 bay mare, 4 year old, Clydesdale and English draft, 1200 lbs., 2 fine 3-year old mares, Clydesdale, 10 head of fine sheep, 9 ewes and 1 weather, 1 Champion binder, in good condition, 1 Champion mower in good condition, 1 spring tooth harrow, 1 square spike tooth harrow, 1 good horse rake, 1 Centre Hall threshing machin, shaker, power and strap, all in good condition, 1 Utica wheelriding cultivator, 1 shovel plow, 1½ corn scraper, 1 Centre Hall corn planter new, 1 road wagon, 3 in. tire, 1 set wagon ladders, 1 2-horse wagon, 1 plantation wagon with ladders, 2 top buggies, 1 road cart 3 tons good timothy hay, 1 Centre Hall bob sled, new, 1 good sausage chopper, 2 Prince plows 1 steel beam plow, 2 sets tug harness, 1 set double harness, and other farm gears, forks, single and double trees, scoop shovel, etc.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, p. m. sharp, when terms will be made known by

J. H. ODENKIRK.

PUBLIC SALE.—3 MILES EAST OF CENTRE Hall, at the residence of D. C. Keller, on

MARCH 17, 1893,

5 good horses, 1 stallion, 1 1-year old colt, 4 cows, 1 Durham bull, 18 head of thoroughbred Hampshiredown and Shropshier ewes, 3 good breed sows, about 18 shoats and pigs, 2 2-horse wagons one is a Milburn hollow steel tubular axle, as good as new, 1 road wagon, 1 good top buggy, 1 platform springwagon, 1 good road cart, 1 good bob sled, 1 cutter, 1 good plank sled, 1 pair hay ladders, 1 long double ladder, Hoosier grain drill with fertilizer attachment, Centre Hall corn planter, 2-horse Buckeye cultivator, 2 1-horse cultivators, 1 good corn scraper, 3 plows, 1 spring tooth harrow, 2 flat harrows, 1 1-horse land roller horse rake, 1 reaper and mower combined, 1 fanning mill, 1 corn sheller, harpoon and pulleys, and rope, 1 gum machine strap as good as new, hay knife, 2 grain cradles, 1 scythe, 2 work benches, 4 set tug harness, 2 set plow harness, 2 set single harness, 4 set flynets, 1 saddle and bridle, collars, bridles, lines, double trees and single trees, spreads, log chains, butt chains, 1 listing jack, 2 cross-cut saws, grubbing hoes, a pick, digging iron, 1 cook stove, 1 coal stove 1 sofa, iron kettle, bedsteads, tables, chairs, crocks, dishes, and other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock a. m.

D. H. RHULE, Auc't. D. C. KELLER.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT THE residence of the undersigned about 2 miles east of Centre Hall, on

TUESDAY, MARCH 28,

the following articles:

4 work horses, 1 span mules, 1 mare with al, 8 milk cows some of which will be fresh by time of sale 1 bull, 5 head of young cattle, 23 head of sheep, 2 breed sows with pig, 1 Chester-white seed hog, 12 head of shoats, 1 4-horse wagon, 2 2-horse wagons, 1 1-horse spring wagon, 1 open buggy, 1 hand wagon, 1 bob sled, 1 lougsled 1 log sled, 1 sleigh, 1 osborne binder, good as new, 1 Johnston self rake, 1 Champion mowerlly rake, Keeler grain drill, 1 Albright cultivator, 1 Canon corn sheller, 1 hand corn sheller, 1 threshing machine, power, shaker and strap, 1 fanning mill, 1 land roller, 3 Keystone plows, 1 Universal plow, 2 Perry spring harrows, 3 drag harrows, 2 1-horse cultivators, 2 shovel plows, 2 Centre Hall corn planters, 1 corn scraper, 1 double harpoon hay fork with rope and pulley, 1 long handle hay fork, double trees and single trees, screads, two 3-horse eveners, 2 sets tug harness, 2 set front gears, 1 set double harness, collars and bridles, 2 set check lines, plow lines, 1 team saddle, head reins, housings, 4 set flynets, 2 log chains, 1 cable chain, 4 set butt chains, cow chains, 1 wheel barrow, 1 grubbing hoe, 3 digging iron, 1 grind stone, 1 dinner bell, rakes and forks, 1 straw knife 2 grain cradles, 1 brush scythe, 1 barrel with cider vinegar, 3 stone hammers, 2 cross cut saws, 2 ice tongs, 1 meat stand, 1 ash tub, 1 iron kettle, 1 dining table, 1 sink, 1 dozen chairs, 1 rocking chair, 1 cook stove, 1 room stove 1 worst grinder, a lot of other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 9 o'clock.

WM. GOHEEN, Auc't. WM. SHOLL.

PUBLIC SALE.—WILL BE SOLD AT PUBlic sale at the residence of B. H. Arney, 1½ miles east of Centre Hall, Pa.,

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 15 1893,

as follows:

3 head of horses, 2 of them good leaders, 1 4-year old mare, 4 milk cows, 1 a Jersey, all will be fresh at time of sale, 10 head of young cattle, 3 1-year old Shorthorn bulls, 1 of them bought in Licking county, Ohio, last April. He is Bates blood and registered, the other two sired by registered bull, weighing 1942 lbs., at 3 years old and Rose of Sharon stock; also 2 2-year old heifers with calf and 2 yearling heifers, all thorough bred Shorthorns, 2 Jersey heifers and 1 Holstein heifer to drop calves in May, 16 head of sheep 12 head of hogs, 3 Chester white sows to farrow in April, 3 Chester white boars 16 month old and 6 good shoats, 1 all steel Deering binder good as new, 1 Champion combined machine, self rake and dropper attachment, 1 triple-geared horse power machine, shaker and strap, 1 fanning mill Millheim cultivator, 1 1-horse cultivator, 1 improved princess plow, 1 Roland chill plow, 1 spring tooth harrow, Centre Hall corn planter, 1 Hoozier grain drill with fertilizer attachment, 1 corn scraper, 1 cutting box, shovels, forks, double and single trees, 1 5-horse evener, 1 grubbing hoe, stone hammer, barley forks, steel yards, will weigh from 1 to 400 pounds, cow chains, 1 bushel measure ¼ bushel measure, hay by the ton, 1 new 2 horse wagon, 1 2-seated cutter, 1 2-seated spring wagon, 1 set heavy tug harness, set single driving harness, 3 hair collars, 4 heavy flynets, 1 light buggy net, check lines, plow lines, bridles, plow gears, lead reins, 1 set single driving harness, string good bells, riding bridle and saddle, dinner bell, seed corn, seed potatoes, 1 very fine buffalo robe, well lined, 1 Victor fire proof safe, 1 parlor heater No. 12, 2 wood stoves, 1 8-day clock, 1 cherry table, ¼ dozen chairs, 1 rocker 2 cottage bedsteads, 1 meat bench, chopping machine, 1 sausage stuffer, hand; corn sheller.

Sale to commence at 9½ o'clock sharp. Terms. Five dollars and under to be paid cash. All amounts over five dollars a credit of 10 months will be given. A discount of 5 per cent. will be allowed on all sums over five dollars when paid cash on day of sale.

B. H. ARNEY.

WM. GOHEEN, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED will offer at public sale, at Boalsburg, on Thursday, March 23, a large stock of furniture, and wall paper, gilt and other kinds. Mattresses, bedsteads, chairs, lounges, side-boards, rockers of all kinds, cane seated chairs, clothes presses, ironing boards, clothes racks, bed-springs, parlor and other tables, and many other articles.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

WM. GOHHEN. Auc't. F. W. WEBER.

THE PATRIOT

Foremost Democratic Morning Newspaper in Pennsylvania.

Cleveland and Stevenson on ther way to the White House.

Daily, every week day morning in the year, $5 a year.

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IT LEADS IN THE NEWS.—The only paper in Central Pennsylvania having its exclusive wires and operators, connected with the news centres of the world. With its rapid facilities it reaches three hundred and sixty-five towns with all the news from three to seven hours ahead of all others.

Harrisburg will be an unusually important point the coming year. The session of the legislature, the election of a successor to Quay, a Republican legislature confronted by a Democratic administration, all tend to draw the public eye to the capital. The Patriot will give most complete reports of all these interesting proceedings.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.—NOtice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between E. M. Huyett and D. J. Meyer, of Centre Hall, Pa., and E. M. Huyett, of Centre Hall Pa., and John K. Huyett, of Millheim, Pa., under the firm name of Huyett, Meyer & Co., in the lumbering business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. E. M. Huyett is authorized to dispose of the balance of stock of lumber on hand, and to settle all debts due to, and by the company.

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Centre Hall, Pa.

Jan. 28, 1893. feb2-3t

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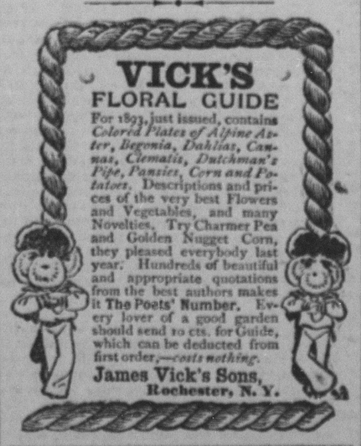
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SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE FOR 1893.

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Francis Hodgson Burnett

will contribute the first serial to appear in a magazine from her pen for many years, entitled "THE ONE I KNEW THE BEST OF ALL."

H. C. Brunner

will furnish a series of six sketches entitled "Jersey Street and Jersey Lane." Illustrated.

Robert Grant

will relate the further experiences of Fred and Josephine in "A Sequel to the Reflections of a Married Man." Illustrated.

Harold Frederic

will contribute a political novel of great power, entitled "The Copperhead."

By the Author of "Jerry."

Miss S. B. Elliott, the author of "Jerry," will write a realistic story of life among the Tennessee mountaineers, "The Durket Sperret."

Personal Reminiscences.

Some unpublished Letters of Carlyle to Edward Irving and others, dealing with a part of Carlyle's life far different from that brought out in the recent literature of Carlyle reminiscences. Recollections of Lincoln and Sumner. By the late Marquis De Chambrun. Both articles are full of new matter. An Artist in Japan. By Robert Blum, who has just returned from a residence of nearly two years in that country. Abundantly illustrated by the author. Historic Moments, which have been a feature of the magazine during 1895, will be continued by some particularly striking papers, among them several by the great war correspondents, Wm. H. Russell, Archibald Forbes, and others.

Men's Occupations.

A series of articles on the life work of men in many callings—the chief ways (exclusive of professions) in which men earn their livlihood.

The World's Fair in Chicago.

A series will be published later in the year giving the impressions made by the exhibition upon different observers of note, both American and foreign; and many of these observers will be also artists who will illustrate their own articles.

Miscellaneous Articles.

Further contributions to the Poor In Great Cities. Mrs. Burnett's illustrated paper on the London plan for Home Aid To Invalid Children, etc. Of special interest also will be Professor Heilprin's authoritive account of the Peary Relief Expedition (illustrated), a very interesting article by Octave Uzanne on the exhibition of Woman's Art now going on in Paris, and articles upon artistic subjects, accounts of travels, etc.

The Illustrations

of the year will represent the work not only of the well-known illustrators, but many drawings will also appear by artists who are best known as painters.

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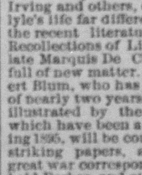

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This is acknowledged by all who have tried it.

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS of Administration upon the estate of Daniel Runkle, dec'd, of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement. JAMES W. RUNKLE, Adm'r.

feb2-6t Centre Hall, Pa

Cholerine in Pennsylvania.

Swickley, Penn: We had an epidemic of cholerine, as our physicians called it, in this place lately and I made a great hit with Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. I sold four dozen bottles of it in one week and have since sold nearly a gross. This Remedy did the work and was a big advertisement for me. Several persons who had been troubled with diarrhoea for two or three weeks were cured by a few doses of this medicine. P. P. KNAPP, Ph. G.

25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Sixty Million Bushel of Wheat.—A Bushel for every Inhabita nt of the United States. The Kansas Crop of '92.

Never in the history of Kansas has that state had such bountiful crops as his year. The farmers cannot get enough hands to harvest the great crop and the Santa Fe Railroad has made special rates from Kansas City and other Missouri River towns, to induce harvest hands to go into the statt. The wheat crop of the state will be from sixty to sixty-five million bushels and the quality is high. The grass crop is made, and is a very large one; the early potatoes, rye barley and oat crops are made and are all large. The weather has been propitious for corn and its the cleanest, best looking corn to be found in the country to-day. Cheap rates will be made from Chicago St. Louis and all points on the Santa Fe east of the Missouri River, to all Kansas points, on August 30 and September 27, and these excursions will give a chance for eastern farmers to see what the great Sunflower State can do. A good map of Kansas will be mailed free upon application to Jno. J. Byrne, 723 Monadnock Block, Chicago Ill., together with reliable statistics and information about Kansas lands 3

GOVERNOR MCKINLEY'S wife insists that as she and her husband are one, his obligations are her obligations, and her money is his to aid in their discharge. A good many wives are not built that way—they manage to help the husband dodge honest debts by claiming to own everything, while the husband does the buying.

PRESIDENT HARRISON accepted a professorship in the Leland Stanford university of California. He will deliver a series of lectures on constitntional law, commencing in October next. He has had the matter under consideration for some weeks but did not signify his formal acceptance until lately.

IN SOME parts of the west, Democrats who become Populists are called "Demopops" and "Popocrats," while Republicans who desert to the Populists go by the name of "Poplicans." These are hard names, but those whom they fit richly deserve them.

OF THE 11,665 miles of street railroads in the United States, 5,939 miles, more than one-half, are operated by electricity. The balance is divided between steam, horse and cable cars. So far as electric propulsion is concerned New York is away behind the times.

AN AMENDMENT to the State constitution giving women the right to vote has been favorably reported to the Senate. Ladies who are willing to acknowledge to 21 years of age should now begin the study of the Baker ballot.

WE FEEL sure that under Cleveland and a Democratic congress, there will be some legislation in the interest of the farmer, and we hope it will give the agricultural element all possible encouragement and benefit.

"He looks uneasily at his flanks; won't lie down and straddles when standing or walking." "Inflammation of the kidneys. Give him the usual dose of Bull's-Head Horse and Cattle Powder."

IN THE house on the 2nd a bill was introduced by Mr. McCormick, of Centre, appropriating $266,000 to the Pennsylvania State College.

A BILL has been introduced in the legislature permitting the voters of each county to settle the license question at the polls every three years.

KANSAS has quit bleeding. The Pops and the Pubs now sit as one house, but each has a fist in his pocket.

SATURDAY, inauguration day, was about as stormy as here with us, but Grover was sworn in all the same.

THE NEXT thing in order will be the issuing of walking papers for 68.000 Republican postmasters. The word is, Git.

It was proposed holding a band concert in one of the public buildings in Washington last Sabbath, but Cleveland forbade it.

Home For Sale.

Dr. Orndorf offers for sale his Pine Grove Mills home on small monthly payments to suit purchaser at an astonishingly low price, address,

'Squire ARCHEY,
Pine Grove Mills, Pa.

A. J. ORNDORF,
mar9-3t Greensburg, Pa.

——This cold weather makes heavy clothing a necessity for comfort, and the question arises where can it be procured at a low figure and at the same time receive goods that are not shoddy. Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, Bellefonre, keeps just such a line, and when a purchase is made of him satisfactory returns can be relied upon.

——Subscribe for the REPORTER, it gives you all the home news.

Small Squibs.

—Monday was a beautiful day but a little hard on the beautiful snow.

—All the Centre county visitors to the inauguration got back again perfectly able to walk a crack.

—We print the list of jurors for April term, is your name among them? We observe some names that should not be there.

Pay Up.

Those in arrears will do us an especial favor by sending amount due on REPORTER by April 1st next.

CLEVELAND'S cabinet appointments were promptly confirmed by the senate, on Monday.

Better Every Year.

Time was when the "glorious climate of California" did not attract tourists. But year after year the tide of travel sets in stronger and stronger every fall and winter toward this favored region. There is no climate like it on this continent for a winter resort, and the usual fine service on the Union Pacific System and the Southern Pacific Railway has this season been brought to a degree of perfection which leaves nothing to be desired. 8dectf

Service and Worth.

We are abreast of the times and in advance of the seasons bringing in the finest stock of Fall and Winter Clothing. The dollar you spend with us goes farther, lasts longer, gets more style, more quantity, and does you more good, in service worth and wear than money spent elsewhere. Our goods and prices now waiting for your inspection will prove this.

SAMUEL LEWIN, Clothier.

The Little Ones

Should be carefully considered, especially when they contract Coughs and Colds. Croup is the demon of childhood, as many a fond mother knows. Do not allow a Cough or Cold to run on. Whether young or old it may be the forerunner of an untimely death. We can confidently recommend all readers to use Pan-Tina, the celebrated remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, costs 25 and 50 cents. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—THE SCHOOL Board of Potter Township School District will receive bids for the building of a one room school building, in the village of Centre Hill, for the next fifteen days. Plans and specifications can be seen by calling on the secretary. The Board reserves the right to reject any or all bids. By order of the Board.
mar1-2t W. M. GROVE, Sec'y.

Mother's Recommendation.

We are acquainted with many mothers in Centerville who would not be without Chamberlain's Cough remedy in the house for a good many times its cost, and are recommending it every day. From personal experience we can say that it has broken up bad colds for our children.—Centerville, South Dakota, Citizen. 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

BULL'S-HEAD
TRADE-MARK
FLAVORING
EXTRACTS
ARE THE BEST.
VANILLA, LEMON, ORANGE, GINGER, ROSE, ALMOND.
PRICE 10 C AND 25 C.

SEWELL'S Liquid Cement mends anything. Always ready. Price 10 cents.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment.

A certain cure for Chronic Sore Eyes, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Old Chronic Sores, Fever Sores, Eczema, Itch, Prairie Scratches, Sore Nipples and Piles. It is cooling and soothing. Hundreds of cases have been cured by it after all other treatment had failed. It is put up in 25 and 50 cent boxes.

Farmers Look!

I am now prepared to furnish Farm Implements and Repairs of all kinds at the *LOWEST PRICES!*

Special attention given to repairs.

BUGGIES, CARTS, :.
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Small goods delivered free of charge if ordered in due time.

W. L. GOODHART,
Millheim, - - - - - Pa

GOOD DEMOCRATC READING FOR 1893.

A FAMILY AND POLITICAL PAPER WHICH YOU CANNOT AFFORD TO DO WITHOUT.

ON THE FOURTH OF NEXT MARCH
GROVER CLEVELAND
WILL BE INAUGURATED
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE SECOND TIME.

The restoration of the Democratic party to power in the control of the national government will be a noteworthy event, and will be naturally followed by many events of lesser interest, but still of great importance. There will be a vast deal of Democratic news to print, and there will be one paper above all others in which to get this news. That paper is THE PITTSBURG WEEKLY POST. It will pay especial attention to the news that will most interest the residents of PENNSYLVANIA, OHIO and WEST VIRGINIA who live within 200 miles of Pittsburgh.

Exclusive of the unrivaled political news which the POST will contain, and which will commend the paper to the head of a household, he owes it also to himself, to his wife and his children to provide his family with a good general paper, one that will contain all the diversified matter calculated to interest an entire family. Just such a paper as this is THE PITTSBURGH WEEKLY POST, whose news of all kinds, political, home and foreign, fashion letters, special correspondence, turf letters, literary notes, etc., is arranged with special regard to meeting a diversity of tastes. It takes all kinds of people to make a world, and THE POST tries to be a world to all kinds of people.

AS A FAMILY NEWSPAPER

THE WEEKLY POST is unequaled. Fiction by great authors, poetry and miscellany that covers the world in all departments of art, science and literature. Serial novels by the great romance writers of the day. Illustrated by our own artists and mailed in sufficient time to reach subscribers for Sunday reading.

THE MARKET REPORTS—

By mail, telegraph and special reporters cover the field, especially the cattle, produce and grain markets, careful reviews of which are prepared for the weekly edition, and are unrivaled for accuracy and reliability.

NEWS OF THE DAY

The world's history every week. Correspondence at home and abroad. Special telegraphic correspondence from all news centers in Europe and America.

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Is THE WEEKLY POST in all its departments. The largest Democratic weekly in the Union. A welcome visitor to every fireside for the young and old. An agricultural department conducted by leading practical writers. An encyclopedia of the doings of the world every week.

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THE SUNDAY POST is a 20-page paper containing in every issue nearly 140 columns of reading matter. Many people prefer a Sunday paper to the usual weekly. The price of THE SUNDAY POST is $2 a year, postage prepaid.

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In clubs of five or over, postage prepaid, one year, 90 cents each, all ordered at one time.
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By mail, one year, $8, postage prepaid; 6 months $4; 3 months $2; one month 70 cents.
DAILY and SUNDAY POST both, one year, $10.

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Special Diseases & Youthful Errors,
Blood Poison, Nervous Debility, Ulcers, Runnings, Discharges, Strictures, Bladder, Kidney and Skin Diseases, Varicocele, Hydrocele, Rupture, permanently cured by improved methods without detention from business. The Doctor's success is due to his lifelong experience and study; to the pure vegetable remedies used and to the thorough examination and watchful attention given patients during treatment. A 40 years' establishment is our guarantee of success.
Treatment by Mail a Specialty.
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Send Stamp for Book. (Copyrighted.)

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—LETTERS TESTAmentary on the estate of David Sparr, dec'd late of Harris township, having been granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for settlement.
SIMON HARPER, Executor.
Centre Hall, Pa.

Stay Home and Freeze

You can, of course. But a charming trip over the Union Pacific will in a few hours land you in California, the loveliest climate in winter for strong men or invalids there is in this country. 8dectf

"Our Italy."

So Charles Dudley Warner happily terms California, and for a winter resort that glorious state is without a peer. The dry pure air, soft and balmy, is a joy for the strong man and a wonderful strengthener for the weak and suffering. The arrangement for this fall and winter tour, via Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Systems, are perfect, the journey being made with the greatest ease and comfort. 8dectf

That Glorious Climate.

Send for Sights and Scenes in California, published by the Passenger Department of the Union Pacific System at Omaha, or ask your nearest Union Pacific Agent for one. This little book will tell you of the beauties and wonders of California—the grandest winter resort in America. 8dect

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All grades of Roller flour constantly onhand, at wholesale to dealers and at retail.

All grades of Chop.

Bran, fine and coarse.

Coal, always on hand, Hard, Soft and Woodland, all sizes.

All kinds of grain wanted and cash paid for same at highest market prices.

Terms, for Flour, Feed and Coal, strictly cash.

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Round trips to the Pacific Coast.
Short trips to the Mountain Resorts of Colorado.
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A NATURAL REMEDY FOR
Epileptic Fits, Falling Sickness, Hysterics, St. Vitus Dance, Nervousness, Hypochondria, Melancholia, Inebrity, Sleeplessness, Dizziness, Brain and Spinal Weakness.

This medicine has direct action upon the nerve centers, allaying all irritabilities, and increasing the flow and power of nerve fluid. It is perfectly harmless and leaves no unpleasant effects.

FREE—A Valuable Book on Nervous Diseases sent free to any address, and poor patients can also obtain this medicine free of charge.
This remedy has been prepared by the Reverend Pastor Koenig, of Fort Wayne, Ind., since 1876, and is now prepared under his direction by the
KOENIG MED. CO., Chicago, Ill.
Sold by Druggists at $1 per Bottle. 6 for $5. Large Size, $1.75. 6 Bottles for $9.

CAUTION—HAVING PURCHASED THE personal property of Daniel Slutman, at constable's sale, consisting of 4 head of horses, 2 mules, 1 cow, lot of hay, lot corn, 2 wagons, buggy, and all the defendants personal property, all persons are hereby cautioned against meddling with same, as we leave same in his possession at our pleasure. MRS. CLARA SLUTMAN.
dec15-3t E. M. HUYETT.

Rheumatism Quickly Cured.

Three days is a very short time in which to cure a bad case of rheumatism; but it can be done, if the proper treatment is adopted, as will be seen by the following from James Lambert, of New Brunswick, Ill.: "I was badly afflicted with rheumatism in the hips and legs, when I bought a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It cured me in three days. I am all right to-day; and would insist on every one who is afflicted with that terrible disease to use Chamberlain's Pain Balm and get well at once." 50 cent bottles for sale by J. D. Murray, Druggist.

Songs have the power to quiet
The restless pulse of care,
And come like the benediction
That follows after prayer.

If you are worn out by that hacking cough, and want a good night's rest, try Pan-Tina, the great remedy for Coughs, Colds and Consumption, 25 and 50 cents. Trial bottles of Pan-Tina free at J. D. Murray's Drug Store.

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Terms reasonable. Good sample rooms on first floor. jan92

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The traveling community will find this hotel equal to any in the county in every respect, for man and beast, and charges very moderate.

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Opposite Court House,
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New building, new furniture throughout, steam heat, electric bells and all modern improvements. Good table and moderate charges.

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Free bus to and from all trains.

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13. PREPARATORY DEPARTMENT; Two years—carefully graded and thorough.

Fall term opens Sept. 14, 1892. Examinations for admission June 16, and Sept. 13. Commencement week June 12-15, 1892. For Catalogue or other information, address

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Division and Northern Central Railway.

Time Table, in effect Dec. 18, 1892.

TRAINS LEAVE MONTANDON, EASTWARD.

9.18 a. m.—Train 14. (Daily except Sunday. For Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 3.00 p. m., New York, 5.50 p m., Baltimore, 3.10 p m., Washington, 4.30 p. m. connecting at Philadelphia for all sea-shore points. Through passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Parlor cars to Philadelphia.

1.35 p. m.—Train 8. (Daily except Sunday.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m., New York. 9.25 p. m., Baltimore, 6.45 p. m., Washington at 8.15 p. m. Parlor car through to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

5.01 p. m.—Train 12. [Daily except Sunday.] For Wilkesbarre, Hazleton, Pottsville Harrisburg and intermediate points, arriving at Philadelphia 10.55 p m., New York 3.50 a. m., Baltimore 10.40 p. m., Washington 4.10 a. m. Passenger coaches to Wilkesbarre and Philadelphia.

8.02 p. m.—Train 6. (Daily.) For Sunbury, Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia, 4.25 a. m., New York at 7.10 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7.00 a. m.

1.29 a. m.—Train 4. (Daily.) For Sunbury Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving a Philadelphia at 6.50 a. m., New York, 9.50 a. m., Baltimore, 6.20 a. m., Washington, 7.30, a m Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

5.36 a. m.—Train 3. (Daily) For Erie and Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through Pullman cars to Erie and Elmira and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

10.17.—Train 15. (Daily) For Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1.56 p. m.—Train 11. (Daily except Sunday. For Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester; and Parlor car to Rochester.

5.54 p. m.—Train 1. (Daily except Sunday.) For Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

9.45 p. m.—Train 13. (Daily except Sunday) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

7.33 p. m.—Train 21. (Sunday only) For Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR MONTANDON FROM EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15 leaves New York 12.15 night, Philadelphia 4.50 a m, Baltimore 4.40 a m, Harrisburg 8.10 a m, daily, Wilkesbarre, 7.25 a. m. (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 10 17 a m

Train 11 leaves Philadelphia 8.50 a m, Washington 7.50 a m, Baltimore 8.45 a m, Willkesbarre 10.15 a m, (Daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 1.56 p m, with parlor car from Philadelphia and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1 leaves New York 9.00 a m, Phila., 11.40 a m; Washington at 10.15a m, Baltimore at 11.10 a m, Wilkesbarre 3.12 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon at 5.54 p m, with through passenger coaches from Phila. and Baltimore.

Train 13 leaves New York 2.00 p m, Philadelphia 4.35 p m, Washington 3.15 p m, Baltimore 4.20 p m, (daily except Sunday) arriving at Montandon 9.45 p m. Through Parlor Car and passenger coach from Philadelphia.

Train 3 leaves New York at 8.00 p m, Philad 11.30 p m, Washington 10.40 p m, Baltimore, 11.40 p m, (daily) arriving at Montandon at 5.36 a m, with through Pullman sleeping cars from Phila. Washington and Baltimore and through passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

Train 21 leaves New York 12.00 noon, Philadelphia 2.25 p. m., Washington 1.10 p. m., Baltimore 2.15 p m, Wilkesbarre 4.40 p. m., Sunday only, arriving at Montandon 7.33 p. m.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward.				Eastward.	
P M	P M	A M.	STATIONS.	A M	P M. P M
2 00		5 40	Montandon	9 20	4 55
2 08		6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	4 47
2 17		6 25	Biehl	8 52	4 39
2 22		6 28	Vicksburg	8 47	4 35
2 31		6 38	Mifflinburg	8 38	4 27
2 40		6 50	Millmont	8 25	4 15
2 50		6 58	Glen Iron	8 17	4 07
3 00		7 27	Paddy Mountain	7 48	3 40
3 20		7 38	Coburn	7 38	3 30
3 30		7 45	Zerby	7 30	3 23
3 37		7 55	Rising Spring	7 21	3 14
3 47		8 02	Penn Cave	7 14	3 07
3 53		8 09	Centre Hall	7 06	3 01
4 01		8 16	Gregg	7 00	2 54
4 05		8 23	Linden Hall	6 52	2 47
4 10		8 28	Oak Hall	6 47	2 42
4 15		8 32	Lemont	6 43	2 37
4 25		8 37	Dale Summit	6 38	2 33
4 27		8 47	Pleasant Gap	6 28	2 23
4 37		8 57	Axemann	6 18	2 13
4 40		9 05	Bellefonte	6 20	2 15

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.20 a m, 10.00 a m, 1.20, 5 40 and 7.45 p m turning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m. 10 23 a m. 5.02 p m, 5.56 p m, and 6 05 p m

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Agents wild with success. Mr. Thos. L. Martin of Centreville, Texas, cleared $711 in 9 days; Miss Rose Adams Wooster, Ohio, $23 in 40 minute, Rev. J Howard Madison, Lyons, N. Y., $161 in 7 hours; a bonanza; magnificent outfit only 1.00; Books on credit, Freight paid. Address, GLOBE BIBLE PUBLISHING CO., 723 Chestnut St., Philad., Pa., or 355 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill. 18oct

THE NEWS.

Dr. W. Day, of Highland, Ill., died at Weehawken from the effects of an overdose of antipyrine.——R. M. Bishop, ex-governor of Ohio, died at Jacksonville, Fla.——Calvin Hancock, who has been on trial at Smithport, Pa., for the murder of Frank Wagner, December 10, was found guilty by the jury of manslaughter.——Alexander Hetherington shot Miss Emma Klaus, of Bridgeport Ct., who had refused to marry him, and then killed himself.——The Olympia Theater in Anderson, Ind., was burned. Loss $30,000. Theater was used as the armory of the Columbia Rifles, which loses all its gun and all other paraphernalia. The fire was caused by a gas jet igniting the scenery on the stage.——The Kickapoo Indians are reported to have gone on the warpath and to have massacred some Mexicans.——A fire which occurred at Constable Hook, N. J., destroyed seven buildings and rendered fifty families homeless. The fire originated in one of a row of frame buildings used for stores and tenements, the occupants being mostly Hungarians.——General Superintendent Law of the Fort Wayne Road, was indicted by the Chicago grand jury for murder.——The safe in the Western Maryland Railroad office at Gettysburg, Pa., was broken open by thieves and $70 stolen.——The steamship City of Paris, of the same line as the New York, was entered upon the American registry at Philadelphia.——Several workmen were injured by the sudden collapse of a building they were engaged in tearing down in Indianapolis.

Brigadier General T. R. Freeman, commander of a brigade in the Confederate army, died at Nosho, Mo., aged sixty-three years.——John H. Willis, a well-known Wisconsin newspaper man, and the husband of Rev. Olympia Brown, prominent in National Woman's Suffrage affairs, died in Racine.——Cyrus Lee, his sister and brother and his wife and child perished in their burning home, at Greenville, Ky.——Nine hundred workmen of the carriage and wagon manufactories in Chicago are on strike.——An order was filled in the United States Court at Charleston, S. C., indefinitely postponing the sale of the Carolina, Knoxville and Western Railroad.——At Springfield, Ill., Judge Norman M. Broadwell, a prominent lawyer, died, aged sixty-seven, from a stroke of paralysis received at the close of a two hours' argument in the Sangamon (Ill.) Circuit Court.——At Cedar Rapids Ia., warrants were sworn out charging Mayor Thomas Davis, Recorder Buel Evans and Alderman Wilson, of Central City, with violating the new Australian ballot law applying to cities.——At Benton, a small town near Clarksville, Tenn., Bud Garth became involved in a difficulty with two negroes and shot them both. One is dead and the other dying.——A private cablegram from London says Judge Henry F. Sherman, of Cleveland, died aboard the steamship Lahn when three days out from New York.

Josephine Kikala, a Russian woman, who said she was abducted from her husband's home and sent to this country, was found wandering about New York.——Judge Curee of Bridgewater, N. S., was arrested on the charge of forgery, committed ten years ago. William B. Curtis, fifty-five years old, a prominent Danbury, Ct., business man, was killed and his body terribly mangled by an explosion of dynamite at Monroe. His head was literally blown off and one arm torn to pieces.——The Gladstone Company, composed of Chicago, Boston and Minneapolis capitalists, with a capital of $5,000,000, has just completed the purchase of about six thousand acres of land on Little Bay d'Noc, Mich., including nearly all the unimproved lots in the city of Gladstone.——Theodore Van Amringe's pumice stone mills, together with a few storehouses adjoining, situated about a mile from the village of Mamaroneck, L. I., were burned, causing a loss of $50,000; insured for about two-thirds that amount.——Charles W. Ball, a Northern Central flagman, was accidentally killed near York.

George M. Woodford, a wealthy pump manufacturer of New York, whose inventions were largely used in the navy, died at his home of heart failure. He was seventy-four years of age.——The revenue cutter Washington while entering the slip at the barge office in New York, was run into by Annex No. 4, of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The boat struck the cutter amidships and partially sunk her.——A big combine of tanneries is said to be in progress of formation in New York.——Wm. McCradie, ex-teller of the National Savings Bank of Buffalo, was sentenced to five years in prison for forgery and larceny.——A bad wreck occurred on the Central Railroad of New Jersey. A mixed coal and freight train parted near White House, and when the front portion stopped the rear crashed into it. Eighteen cars were piled in a heap across both tracks.——J. H. Roberts and Bud Whitemore, living at Barnardsville, N.C., got into an altercation and began shooting. "Big Jim" Whitemore, father of Bud, ran in to help his son and was shot three times, dying instantly. Roberts died of his wounds. Young Whitemore escaped.——Major John Wynne, mayor of Lockraven, Pa., died of paralysis, aged seventy-six years. His remains will be taken to Erie for interment.

DISASTERS AND CASUALTIES

A TORNADO at Jacksonville, Texas, wrecked several houses and damaged property.

THE dead body of Fredrick Leach was found in his rooms at Chicago. He had been dead eight or ten days, unknown to anyone, though he had seven children in the city.

AN express train on the Central New England and Western Railroad, Poughkeepsie bridge route, was run into by a freight train following, at East Waldon. Two brakemen were injured, and several cars were wrecked.

THE West Shore day express jumped the track near Palmyra, New York, and went down a 20-foot embankment. One man was killed, an unknown passenger from Chicago, aged about 45 years, and 12 persons were injured, Eugene Piersoll, engineer, probably fatally.

AN express train on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad was wrecked two miles east of Columbia City, Ind., by a broken rail. Two cars rolled down an embankment, and J. W. Parimore, of Hebron, Ind., was killed. Twenty other passengers were injured.

THOMAS FOX, aged 65 years, was burned to death in the garret of a New York tenement. A broken lamp is supposed to have caused the fire, but from the fact that he and his wife quarrelled the previous night, and that the woman was solicitous about his life insurance policies, the Coroner is making an investigation.

CRUSHED IN THEIR BEDS.

Eight Persons Killed By Falling Walls in Chicago.

A Burned-out Building Collapses and Destroys two Buildings.

A despatch from Chicago, Ill., says: Weakened by heavy rains and snows, the walls of the burned-out building formerly occupied by John York, dry goods dealer, gave way before a high wind at 1:30 o'clock in the morning, and eight persons were crushed to death and four others seriously injured.

The York building was gutted by fire last winter. The ice covering the walls aided in holding them together. It was feared that a change of temperature would weaken the walls by thawing the ice, and these fears were realized. The two houses were destroyed were the saloon of John Smith, at 761 Halstead street, and the jewelry store of A. Kunz, at 763 Halstead street. Both were frame structures and both were occupied on the second stories by the families of the owners of the places of business below. That all in the buildings were not killed seems almost a miracle, but, while three were taken out alive, one of them—Mrs. Amelia Smith, wife of the saloonkeeper—can scarcely survive. The other two to escape were Fred Kunz, son of the jeweler, aged twenty-one years, and a little girl. He, with his bed, was carried through the floor to the basement. A door was thrown across the bed and supported against the wall served to guard the occupant of the bed from injury by the falling debris. Young Kunz was rescued, but slightly injured.

The work of rescuing the imprisoned people, aside from the great danger to the firemen, was attended with much difficulty. It was unknown in what portion of the buildings the missing families had been sleeping, and the firemen, who were on the spot almost before the sound of the crash had died away, were without any guide in their work save their own instinct.

Disregarding the smoke and the licking tongues of flame that appeared here and there amid the debris, they dug along the base of the York wall at a point which appeared to be about the center of Kunz's jewelry store. Their search was finally rewarded by a shout from beneath the bricks and broken timbers. They dug steadily on, but could not locate the voice. At last, however, came the cry, "Here I am," and, at the same instant, a hand was thrust through to the open air. It was the hand of young Kunz. His rescue was then but a matter of a few minutes. After being rescued he told the firemen where his father and mother had been sleeping, and he was then removed to the county hospital. Two hundred men were put to work on the ruins, and by evening all the bodies had been recovered.

Coroner McHale issued an order that the bodies as fast as recovered should be taken to the city morgue, to await the action of a coroner's jury.

"I shall secure the best jury I can find in the city," said the coroner, "and I will make a thorough investigation. I have already learned that there is a direct responsibility for this matter, and I propose to fix it upon the right party."

A GREAT BATTLE-SHIP.

Launching and Christening of the Indiana at Philadelphia.

The great battle ship Indiana was successfully launched at the ship-yard of the Wm. Cramp & Sons Company, Philadelphia, in the presence of thousands of people, among them the President of the United States the Secretary of the Navy and other members of the cabinet and quite a large delegation of Congressmen and others, who arrived from Washington on a special train over the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

The guests stood on the platform for three-quarters of an hour while workmen knocked away and sawed the supports from under the battle-ship. Hydraulic jacks were in readiness at the bow for use should the ship stick, but these were not needed, at 1:45 P. M., the vessel glided slowly down the ways. She settled beautifully in the water, and reached midstream before the anchors were cast. In a short time she was moored to the wharves, where are also the partially completed cruisers New York and Columbia. Miss Jessie Miller, the twenty-one-year-old daughter of Attorney-General Miller, gracefully performed the act of christening.

The Indiana is 348 feet long on the water line and is 69 feet 3 inches beam. Her displacement is 10,400 tons, but with a full supply of coal and stores on board she will draw 24 feet and displace 11,000 tons of water.

The armor will be as nearly impervious to shot as it can be made. The water-line armor belt will be of 18-inch nickel steel and will extend 196 feet along each side amidships. At the ends of the armor belt is an armored bulkhead athwartships, which is to be fourteen inches thick and above that and the water line is to be a casement belt five inches thick.

Above the athwartship belt will be two redoubts, one at each end, forming the basis of the revolving turrets. These redoubts will be 24 feet 6 inches outside diameter and 12 feet high. Over the armor belt and over the bow and stern will be a flat-protected deck plated with two-inch steel.

The armament of the Indiana will be as follows: Four 13-inch guns, forty feet long, mounted in pairs in the two main turrets; eight 8-inch guns, mounted in pairs in the four turrets at the corners of the casemate, four 6-inch guns, mounted in broad side, with splinter bulkheads back of them, twenty six-pounders and rapid-firing guns; eight one-pounders and gatling guns and six torpedo tubes.

FEET AND HANDS CUT OFF.

A Remarkable Quadruple Operation in a Pittsburg Hospital.

There was a quadruple surgical operation performed in the South Side Hospital that attracted great attention in the medical fraternity, and is by the members considered remarkable. There was an attendance of about fifty physicians from all parts of the State. The operation was conducted under the direction of the full hospital staff of twenty-eight doctors, with Dr. C. C. Herman in the lead.

During the early part of the Winter Samuel Price, a railroader, while walking near McKeesport, was benumbed by the cold and lay out all night. When he was rescued it was found that his feet and hands were frozen. He was taken to the hospital, but no attention could obviate amputation. Gangrene and mortification set in and Price was in danger of dying from blood poisoning.

At 3 o'clock in the afternoon he was placed under the influence of ether and the operation begun. In forty-five minutes to a second, it was over and Price was minus his feet and hands. The hands were taken off between the wrists and elbows and the feet at about three inches above the ankle. Price when he regained consciousness, was in a remarkably bright condition, with a pulse so nearly normal that it astonished the doctors. They are confident he will fully recover.

PEOPLE AND EVENTS.

IT is said Mrs. Cleveland will have a private secretary too. Her duties will be to attend to the great social correspondence of the administration. Her salary will be $2,000. This assistant, who was recommended by Mrs. Whitney, is a Mrs. Tuomey, of Washington, a widow, who has traveled a great deal, and who is the mistress of several languages besides English.

HOW Paris feels toward De Lesseps is found in the action of the local authorities in Paris and other cities, who, since the conviction of the Panama prisoners, are promptly renaming streets, squares, etc., which bear the name De Lesseps. Even the Eiffel Company have called a special meeting for the purpose of changing the name of the corporation.

SOME one has been interviewing J. Lockwood Kipling in Australia, where he is visiting, in regard to the writings of his famous son. He thinks that Rudyard's best work is in short stories, and cites "The City of the Dreadful Night" as one of the cleverest bits. "Absolutely photographic in its distinctness" is the paternal verdict. Lahore, it seems, is the city thus realistically portrayed. "On a hot night," says Mr. Lockwood Kipling, "there is no more fearful place in the world than Lahore. It is hell with the lid on."

MRS. BURNETT, the daughter of James Russell Lowell, says, as regards the movement to save Elmwood, that she would not sell the place if she could and that she could not, the estate being left in trust for her children, some of whom, she thinks, will live there after her, in accordance with their grandfather's wishes. Nearly one-third of the place with the house was Professor Lowell's; the remainder, which belonged to the Lowell estate, is for sale. Mrs. Burnett adds: "They can 'save' that if they like, but I shall consent to no arrangement for a sale of my portion, now or after my death."

GENERAL RAELIFF BRINKERHOFF, of Mansfield, Ohio, will succeed General R. B. Hayes as President of the National Prisoners' Aid Association. He was born near Auburn, N. Y., and educated in that city and in Homer village, and at the age of 19 served as tutor in the home of Andrew Jackson, Jr., at the Hermitage, remaining there until 1850, when he entered the law office of Jacob Brinkerhoff, at Mansfield, Ohio. He was a volunteer in the Union Army, and rose to the rank of brigadier general. He has for several years been First Vice-President of the National Prisoners' Aid Association.

WORK AND WORKERS.

THE trouble between the Erie Railroad and its trainmen is reported to have been compromised at Cleveland.

THE wood workers of St. Louis have organized and on May 1 will strike for eight hours' work per day with ten hours' pay.

THE Louisville and Nashville Railroad has refused to increase the wages of its engineers and firemen except in a few individual instances. The situation has been accepted and there will be no strike.

AS an outcome of labor disputes and of a recent demand made by the manufactures for arbitration of the differences, the various foundrymen of Evansville, Indiana, agreed to close their shops. About 300 moulders are thus locked out.

THE "Middle Iowa" engineers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad have made a demand on the company that in the matter of pay for overtime they shall be placed upon the same basis as conductors and brakemen.

THE Switchmen's Mutual Aid Association, at Topeka made a demand upon the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad for an increase of 25 per cent. in their wages on the entire system. The demand was refused. It is said that the officers of the switchmen's organization consider the action of the Topeka men premature, and will endeavor to prevent a strike.

ALL the switch tenders employed in the yards of the Chicago and Western Indiana Belt Co., at Chicago, struck for increased wages. A lively traffic of the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago, Wabash, Chicago and Eastern Illinois, Chicago and Erie, Grand Trunk and Santa Fe Roads was paralyzed during the day. The railroad officials say they will fill the strikers' places in a few days.

A CHICAGO despatch says that the delegation of engineers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy who came from Iowa to Chicago to visit the officials of the road and secure the same pay as conductors and brakemen as to overtime did not have to see the officials, as their demands had been granted before they reached the city. The new schedule had been printed and mailed before the engineers left home on their mission.

CABLE SPARKS.

HENRY JOSSE, liberal, has resigned his seat in Parliament.

THE Italian government is pushing with vigor its prosecution of Sicilian bandits.

THE Princess Kaiulani, heiress to the throne of Hawaii, sailed for New York from Liverpool.

JULES FERRY was nominated as the republican candidate for President in the French Senate.

TWENTY anarchists have been arrested in Italy on suspicion of being implicated in dynamite explosions.

CHARLES DE LESSEPS and his associates convicted of bribery, have appealed their case to a higher court.

THERE has been a heavy decline in the prices of Irish stocks because of a dread as to the effect of home rule.

A DETACHMENT of the Spanish civil guard has been ordered to Alcoy to repress the anarchist demonstrations.

THE municipal authorities of several Hungarian cities have demanded that civil marriage shall be made obligatory.

PRAYERS against the home-rule bill are being offered in all the Protestant churches of the Diocese of Down, in Ulster.

A MOTION to appoint a committee to investigate the Roman bank scandals was defeated in the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

THE cigarette manufacturers of Havana have decided not to reopen their factories until they receive a modification of the tax laws.

A BILL was introduced in the House of Commons by Home Secretary Asquith providing the first step toward disendowing and disestablishing the church in Wales.

JAMES W. HOBBS and Henry G. Wright were committed to jail in London, on charges of fraud and forgery in connection with the ruin of the Liberator Building Society.

THE committees of the master cotton spinners and operatives of England have failed to agree on the wage question, and the strike against a 5 per cent. reduction will continue.

DESPERADOES AT WORK.

A Little Town in Indian Territory at Their Mercy.

Just after the Missouri, Kansas & Texas passenger train No 2 pulled out of Adair Station, I. T., three desperadoes confronted the agent and robbed him of $8700. Eighteen citizens who appeared on the scene, were made to hold up their hands and were marched at the points of the bandits' guns to one of the commercial stores in the town, which was robbed of $3 0. The robbers then marched the men to the stock yards, where their horses were hitched, which they mounted and departed.

FIFTY-SECOND CONGRESS.

Senate.

52ND DAY.—In the Senate the Agricultural Appropriation bill was placed on the calendar. The Pension Appropriation bill was passed after discussion, and the conference report on the Military Academy bill was adopted. A conference was ordered on the Sundry Civil bill. Eulogies were delivered on the late Senator Kenna, of West Virginia, and the usual resolutions passed.

53RD DAY.—In the Senate Mr. Chandler introduced a resolution directing the Committee on Indian Affairs to investigate the facts in reference to the $67,500 paid attorneys under contract, said to have been wrongly obtained with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians for the sale of their lands in Oklahoma and the Cherokee Outlet. The Naval Appropriation bill, with an amendment for an appropriation for the naval review, was passed.

54TH DAY.—The Postoffice Appropriation bill came before the Senate, and was discussed to some extent on the question as to the route of the Southern fast mail. That question was not disposed of when the conference report on the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was presented. The report led to a long financial discussion on the Sherman bond amendment, the result being, however, that the amendment was receded from by the Senate. Outside of those two appropriation bills, the Senate had before it, in the morning hour, the McGarrahan bill, which went over, however, without action, and the Hudson River Bridge bill, which was taken up by a vote of 26 to 24, but disappeared immediately when the conference report was taken up, a result which rankled in the mind of Mr. Hill and led that Senator to upbraid Mr. Allison for his share in the legislative struggle.

55TH DAY.—In the Senate the consideration of the Postoffice Appropriation bill was completed, the paragraph in relation to the fast mail being modified so as to leave the whole question to the discretion of the Postmaster General. The Indian Appropriation bill was then considered. It contained an amendment appropriating eight and a half million dollars to pay the Cherokees for the land ceded by them in the Indian Territory, lying between Oklahoma and Kansas. The amendment provoked some discussion, but was eventually agreed to. Then the Deficiency bill (the last of the appropriation bills) was acted upon. Both the McGarrahan and the New York Bridge bills were crowded out by the appropriation bill.

House.

54TH DAY.—The Indian Appropriation bill was passed. The resolution to suspend the rules and non-concur in the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill was passed and conferees were appointed. The Car-coupler bill was passed under suspension. The conference report on the Military Appropriation bill was agreed to. The conference report on the bill for District of Columbia highways was adopted.

55TH DAY.—In the House the conference report on the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill was agreed to. The Alabama contested election case was considered and decided in favor of Turpin, the sitting member. The bill exempting pig tin from duty was passed.

56TH DAY.—The time of the House was consumed principally in considering a motion made by Mr. Hatch to suspend the rules and pass the Anti-option bill. The debate was limited to half an hour, and, as the time was doled out in two or three minute portions, there was no opportunity to discuss the measure as it deserved to be discussed. Mr. Hatch made the longest speech, and that did not exceed eight minutes. He then, stating that he had done his best to promote the interests of the farmers, left the subject to the House, and the House decided, by a vote of 172 to 124, not to agree to Mr. Hatch's motion—a two-thirds vote being necessary under a suspension of the rules. Some unimportant business was transacted and the House adjourned.

57TH DAY.—In the House the bill prescribing the number of district attorneys and marshals in Alabama was passed over the President's veto. Senate amendments to the Postoffice Appropriation bill and Sundry Civil Appropriation bill was non-concurred in, and both were sent to the conference. Eulogies were delivered upon Senators Kenna and Hearst, and appropriate resolutions adopted.

COLUMBIAN POINTS.

THE State of Maine has applied for space 20 by 100 feet to exhibit a collection of stuffed wild animals.

MRS. CAROLINE BROOKS, of Flushing, L. I., has been commissioned by the Indiana Board of Lady Managers to model a heroic statue of the goddess of mythology.

THE Hon. J. J. Grinlinton, special commissioner from Ceylon, who is now in Chicago brings with him complete plans for the Ceylon Court, the main pavillion of which will be a very elaborate and beautiful structure.

HIS Excellency Depuy DeLome, the Spanish Minister, who is also Commissioner General for Spain and her dependencies, at the World's Fair, has returned from Washington. He now has completed plans and drawings relative to the Spanish exhibit.

SECRETARY HURT, of the department of agriculture, has received a letter from a gentleman in Idaho who wishes to exhibit twenty to fifty Angora goats. Arrangements will be made to give space to this rare exhibit. The goats were brought from India and Asia Minor.

WORK of inclosing space and erecting pavilions for the exhibits in the agricultural building is now proceeding very actively. The pavilions of Germany and Brazil are well advanced. Michigan has been added to the roll of States which are preparing their inclosures in this department.

THERE arrived this week twenty-one cases of oil paintings, photographs drawings, etc. and some boxes of models consigned to Captain Aytoun, of the United States Government exhibit, and also a large consignment of show cases, plaster ornaments, construction and equipment material for the exhibit to be made by the Van Houten Cocoa firm in the Netherland section.

THE department of foreign affairs has learned through United States Minister Snowden at Madrid, Spain, that the Spanish Government will participate in the naval review which is to be held at New York and will receive from the United States at Havana the caravels "Nina" and "Pinta" and conduct them to New York for display at the review, after which they will be sailed to Chicago under the flag of Castile and Leon.

NEW OIL FIELD OPENED.

A Big Gusher Struck in Buck Run, in West Virginia.

A tremendous gusher was struck on Buck Run, five miles from Pennsboro, at a depth of about 1750 feet.

The oil is running at an estimated rate of 1000 barrels per day, and as the owners were trying to make a mystery of it. They had made no preparation for its preservation. The oil is pouring into the stream and running away.

Reliable oil men say the well is in the Big Injun sand, which insures its stability and the value of the field. The oil people, most of whom are Pennsylvanians, are greatly excited over the find, as it opens up a new field entirely.

THE public schools of Oconee, Ills., have closed and "revival" services have been discontinued, owing to the prevalance of a malignant type of diphtheria.

PENNSYLVANIA ITEMS.

Epitome of News Gleaned from Various Parts of the State.

BURKHART MOSER, aged 62 years, a humble slate picker at Hazleton, it has been discovered is propably heir to the great Moser estate, and thereby worth millions.

THE farmers near Mowry's Mills who object to the present Pipe Line tore up the pipe recently laid, allowed about 4000 barrels of oil to escape, and then set it on fire.

THREE masked burglars attempted to hold up three men in the old Marsh Mansion at Lewisburg. They escaped, but were arrested in Milton.

JONATHAN THOMAS, of Ashley, near Wilkes-Barre, stampeded a prayer-meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Church by cursing three members who had testified against him in a law suit.

THE Special Committee of the Legislature on Quarantine Regulation presented its report, in which it approves the plans of the Federal Government for the establishing of an additional quarantine station on Reedy Island and calls upon the Legislature to approve this plan and oppose the building of a Lazaretto on Bombay Hook Island.

IN view of the possibility of a small-pox plague, all the inmates of the Lancaster County jail were vaccinated.

THE Lancaster County Board of Prison Inspectators have asked the Court to make a full investigation of alleged irregularities in the management of the county jail.

COUNSEL for the Zeppe Brothers, Italians, who have been convicted of murder at Pittsburg, will seek to have the Italian Government interfere on the ground that race prejudice led to the verdict.

A NUMBER of the depositors in Rockafellow's bank, Wilkes-Barre, who are determined to get him into jail, will swear out many distinct warrants for him in the hope that he will not be able to secure the needed bail.

THE Lehigh County auditors have investigated and reported against ex-Congressman Snowden, who objected to the allowance of certain items in the account of the County Commissioners.

MRS. LENA BENDER was found at her home at Lancaster by her daughter frightfully cut about the head, having evidently been beaten with an axe. She is not expected to live. Henry Hildebrand has been arrested as the guilty man, as in her lucid moments she charged him with committing the crime.

PAUL BRENSINGER, his wife and three children, of Fremont, were taken to the Schuylkill County Almshouse, all suffering from the opium habit.

THE report of State Treasurer Morrison showed the net debt of the Commonwealth to be $2,604,592.23. The total amount of public debt paid during the year was $1,417,106.

A number of young coon hunters of New Castle, Lawrence county, were chased by a band of murderous Italians, while out hunting, and escaped from them with difficulty.

THE strike of the miners at Nanticoke is spreading, and about 2800 men are out of work.

SURGEONS in the South Side Hospital, Pittsburg, cut off both feet and both hands of Samuel Price a railroader, whose extremities were frozen during exposure in the early part of the Winter.

THE Farmers' Bank, of Harrisburg, is again in the hands of its officers, and a 30 per cent. dividend will be paid to depositors in a few days.

A conflict has arisen among the Judges of Lackawanna County over a question of the propriety of opening ballot boxes during the official counting of the vote.

A NUMBER of depositors in the Rockafellow Bank at Wilkes-Barre held a meeting and decided to prosecute the banker.

THE Nanticoke miners employed by the Susquehanna Coal Company decided to return to work, the company promising to give an early answer to their recent demands.

THE Government awarded a contract of over $2,000,000 worth of heavy armor plate to the Bethlehem Iron Works.

For America.

The author of "Morocco As It Is" had, as leader of his caravan, a man named Salem, who styled himself the Khalifa, or second in command. This man had a small English vocabulary, and one day surprised the traveler with an unexpected display of borrowed patriotism.

The party had stopped, in the midst of a boar-hunt, to take luncheon, and as they were sitting on the mountain-side, overlooking the sea, the Khalifa suddenly proposed the toast of "The Star-Spangled Banner."

The words were hardly out of his mouth when hunters and beaters, to the number of fifty or sixty, who were sitting about hungrily waiting for the bones of the feast, sprang to their feet and shouted. "Hip, hip, hooray!"

The Moorish accent of the words made the occurrence all the more amusing. When the traveler expressed his surprise at hearing that familiar toast in a foreign land, the Khalifa laughed and said:

"Why shouldn't they shout for the Stars and Stripes? They are good Americans, as their fathers were before them. Let's hold a political meeting!"

He then explained that, sixty years before, the village had been taken under American protection by the consul, and that it had remained loyal ever since.—Youth's Companion.

CENTENARIANS DEAD.

Mrs. Catharine Ross, of Nova Scotia, Leaves 208 Grandchildren.

Three of the oldest people in Nova Scotia died within a week. One was Malcom McMullin, aged 106. He lived at Catalone, Cape Breton, with his son, grandson and great-grandson, and for years past it was a daily occurrence to see the four generations working in the fields together.

Mrs. Catharine Ross, of Northeast Margaree, died, aged 101, leaving 203 grandchildren. Mrs. Donald Caishalm, aged 104, died at Guysboro Intervale.

FOR THE YOUNG FOLKS.

THE BOYHOOD OF LOUIS XIV.

Little Louis was just four years and eight months old when, by the death of his father, he became King of France. He received his courtiers gracefully on the first occasion when they presented themselves before him; and when he and his mother stepped out on the balcony to show themselves to the people who swarmed below, he was greeted with shouts of "Vive le Roi!" from the populace. Thus began his long reign over France. Immediately after assuming his royal duties, he presided at a council. Lifted into the chair of state, he sat there demurely while the council deliberated, and then signed his first public document,—his mother, Anne of Austria, holding his little hand, and guiding the pen.

The next morning he was taken to Paris. His whole journey was a triumphal progress. The people never tired of looking at and praising the lovely child, who sat on his mother's knee and gazed at them with earnest baby eyes. It was on the occasion of meeting his parliament next day that, for at least once in his stately life, Louis XIV. acted like a child. He was sitting upon his throne in the Hall of Saint Louis, the Queen regent on his right hand, the court all around, while in front sat the parliament, composed of grave, dignified men, awaiting his orders. The Queen stood him upon his feet, and whispered in his ear. The King laughed, blushed turned around, and hid his little face in the cushions of his seat. Never had parliament been more quaintly received! But Anne of Austria was strict in etiquette. Again she took his hand, and again spoke softly in his ear. Gracefully he stepped forward and said, "Gentlemen, I am come to assure you of my affection; my chancellor will inform you of my will."

The little King was too young, of course, to understand much that went on around him. He spent the greater part of every day in the company of his mother. A small band of children, formed into a military company and called les enfants d'honneur (children of honor), helped to amuse his Majesty. He drilled them severely, marching them up and down the long gallery of the Louvre to the sound of a big drum, which had been given him, and which he delighted to beat. Whenever the Queen appeared, these youngsters presented arms with much dignity.

When Louis was seven years old—that is to say, in the year 1645—he danced at the wedding of his cousin, Marie de Nevers, who married the King of Poland. Dancing was a fine art at this time, and one in which persons of high rank were expected to excel. Anne of Austria was an exquisite dancer, and had caused her son to be carefully trained in this graceful accomplishment. Young as he was, he could bow with surprising distinction, and wield his hat skilfully in the mazes of the minuet.—[St. Nicholas.

THE CHILDREN'S FRIEND.

The following anecdote touchingly shows how kindness will awaken the noblest and most beautiful attributes of character in children. The story of the friendship between Arnaud Berquin and the children who lived near him in Paris is as charming as any of his own stories, which won for him the title, "The Children's Friend."

A little garden adjoined Barquin's residence in the Montmartre quarter. There the children of the neighborhood came to have their friend join in their play, tell them stories, and settle their small disagreements. Their mothers and fathers, too, fell into the way of consulting him about family difficulties, and referring to him any differences which arose between friends; and Berquin rendered decisions from which these children of a large growth never appealed.

Berquin had long wished for his mother to come from Bordeaux to visit him, and at last the old lady consented to undertake the journey. Berquin was delighted. He prepared for her a room exactly like the one she occupied at home. Everything was arranged to make her surroundings perfectly homelike.

Just then came the news of her sudden death, and her son, who was already out of health, was plunged into a state of melancholy, and soon became seriously ill.

While his life was in danger, his little friends of the Montmartre quarter never relaxed their vigilance. Some placed themselves as sentinals at each end of the street, and asked the coachmen to drive another way. Others brought branches every morning to spread in the street to deaden the sound of the vehicles that were obliged to pass through.

A little group waited at the door of his room, hardly daring to breath, listening for news of the invalid. When they heard anything, they passed the word along to others at the foot of the stairs. These in turn reported it to those at the door, and presently it was known by all the anxious ones.

The Children's Friend began to recover, but he was still melancholy, nervous, and unable to sleep. The doctor noticed that music and flowers had a calming effect on him. Immediately the children ceased to patronize the fruit and sweet stalls, and became steady customers of the flower-sellers. Henceforth their friend's room was filled with the freshest and most beautiful of blossoms.

One day they hired two hand-organs to come to the garden to play under his windows. This brought to the invalid's face the first smile since his illness. The next evening his ears were greeted with music far more soothing. A Piano and a harp and three young girls' voices rendered his favorite songs, and some of his own compositions. This exquisite concert was repeated for many evenings.

One night, when he spoke his thanks to the invisible singers, and said, "How have I inspired so much interest and kind feeling?" a voice replied, "Have you never re-read your own books, then?"

Care and loving attention gradually restored him to his usual health and spirits. The children had won their friend back to life. The French Academy crowned his works, but no honor ever touched him as did the devotion and the hand-organ serenade of the children of the Montmartre quarter.—[Yankee Blade.

Most people have forgotten that Mrs. John A. Logan is one of thirteen children.

HIS LAST VALENTINE.

"Queen of my heart, could my heart's love crown thee,
A priceless diadem I would bring;
Could I with poet's harp renown thee,
How soft, how tuneful the songs I'd sing.

"Or had I Golconda's mines, by rightful
Title, I'd lay them beside thy feet;
Though to get them here would be something frightful,
Yet, nevertheless, I'd attempt it, sweet.

"And other treasures I'd likewise proffer
If I possessed them; but, Fate malign
Has left me naught but myself to offer,
And this poor attempt at a Valentine."

"Oh, never mind crowns," came the bright girl's answer;
"Don't bother about Golconda's mines.
I'd like to have you, if I really can, sir,
But you'd better let up on the Valentines!"
—Puck.

A QUEER VALENTINE.

BY JENNIE P. MERCHANT.

It was the evening of the 14th of February, 187—, and in the parlors of John Fraser's beautiful home on the bank of the Hudson, a small party of intimate friends had assembled to "surprise" Mrs. Fraser. It was her birthday, and her sister-in-law had planned it all so nicely that little Mrs. Fraser had not a suspicion of what was "in the air."

Before 10 o'clock, the last (expected) guest had arrived, and soon mirth and merriment reigned. Then the subject of valentines came up. Several of the party confessed having received at least one.

Miss Fraser remarked that she was never favored in that way, when suddenly, a loud peal at the door-bell caused a digression.

Aunt Dinah, the good old colored "Mammy" took it upon herself to respond; but Mr. Fraser thought proper to personally attend the door. He had but reached the vestibule, when Dinah closed the door and set down a large basket, making exclamations over its weight.

"I dun 'spect sah, it an enoddah s'prise."

The cover was cautiously lifted and there lay a rosy babe, fast asleep! Fastened to the handle of the basket was a card, inscribed:

"Miss Louisa Fraser — A Valentine."

"Ki—yi!" laughed Dinah, "ef dis yere doant beat de nation! 'Fore de Lawd, I caint make out who lef' it. I didn't see nobody when I got to de doah, for I dun looked all 'roun'."

At that juncture, baby waked up, seemingly as much surprised as any of them, and cried out lustily.

This had the effect of bringing Mrs. Fraser into the hall, and in about two minutes the new arrival was presented to the company as "Miss Fraser's valentine."

Baby's impromptu cradle was duly searched, but further than pillow and wraps, nothing was found therein.

All else was now forgotten, and baby engrossed the whole company. The little fellow was dressed in a long robe, but the experienced mothers there present, declared he was old enough for short clothes.

It certainly was a pretty baby, with bright blue eyes that looked wonderingly from one to another; and after passing from hand to hand, he began to feel acquainted, and laughed aloud. His fat, dimpled hands caught at the trimmings on the ladies' dresses, and at the gentlemen's watch chains.

Little black Sam—Dinah's boy—came to announce supper, and was very much disgusted at sight of the attention shown to the waif.

"'Peare mos' like dey nebber see a live baby afore," Sam said to Dinah, as he went to the hall table and caught up the bell. Then he rang it with a vengeance.

The little stranger was consigned to good Dinah's care, and the supper table proved a very agreeable change of theme.

* * * * * * *

As soon as they were alone, Mrs. Fraser said: "John, I've been thinking that the mysterious baby is Archie McCall's. You know we read of his wife's death a short time ago, and that he seemed to be in a decline."

"What a thinker you are, little wife! It would never have occurred to my dull brain, but very likely you are right."

And what thought Miss Frazer? She had studied the little face long and earnestly, hoping to discover some resemblance to the lover of her young days; for she, too, with woman's quick intuition, had thought, "It may be Archie's child." She could love anybody's baby, but nearer and dearer would seem this waif if she could but know it to be the child of the man to whom she had given her heart's best love.

Though she had renounced him on account of his growing habits of dissipation, some years before, the sense of loss had never left her. There were chords in her heart that still vibrated even at the mention of his name. But the world knew naught of the pain and grief so bravely borne.

Louisa Frazer was a rare, sweet woman; hiding away her own cares, and seeking to make the world better and brighter for others.

Less than a week after the "surprise" party, a parcel containing several thousand dollars was sent to Miss Fraser. "For the Valentine" was all the message that accompanied it. A week later came the news of the death of Archie McCall.

Then Miss Fraser knew she had been remembered to the last, and all the love so long pent up in her patient heart, was lavished on the child committed to her care.

Jealousy has she watched and guarded him, from the time that she guided his little unsteady feet in taking the first steps; sleepless have been her eyes when her boy has tossed in fever; and in health, she has ever been his playmate and best friend.

Well may the boy "Valentine—now growing toward manhood—look upon "Aunt Lou" as the most beautiful woman he has ever met.

The bands of soft, brown hair have become well strandel with silver; some lines of care are traced on the forehead that was so white and smooth; but her eyes are as soft, and her voice as gentle, as when she first sang "lullaby" songs to him.

And as the "years creep slowly by" let us hope that the heart of this noble woman may never be wrung with anguish, as are the hearts of too many wives, mothers, and sisters over the fall of cherished idols whose ruin is compassed by the wine-cup.

Not Known at Home.

Two ladies staying in the beautiful lake region of England, near the home of Wordsworth and amid the scenes made famous in his poems, stood before a village shop looking at a portrait of the venerable poet displayed within. As they gazed a pair of village lovers approach and also looked in, attracted probably by a display of cheap rings on a tray in the same window.

One of the ladies, seized by a humorous impulse to discover whether the name of their most famous local celebrity had any meaning to the ears of a couple of apparently typical natives, suddenly turned to the other and inquired, with an air of innocent curiosity, pointing to the portrait:

"Who was this Wordsworth, anyway?"

Her companion replied in the same spirit, "I'm not sure, but I think he was the man who introduced the breed of black-faced sheep we saw in the mountains yesterday!"

The village couple, who must have overheard this dialogue, did not betray by the least shadow of expression that they found in it anything peculiar; but as one of the ladies declared afterward, the trouble with such incidents is that you never can tell quite what they mean.

Perhaps those simple villagers were having their inward laugh at the ignorant Americans all the time, and were only too polite to let their amusement find outward expression. Perhaps, on the other hand, they had never heard of Wordsworth before he was brought to their attention as an introducer of black-faced mountain sheep.

"There was a joke in the affair somewhere," sighed the narrator, pensively, "but I wish I could be sure just where!"

A less dubious case of greatness unappreciated at home occurred recently in Amesbury to a traveler who wished to see the house where Whittier lived. He asked the first person he met where to find it, and received courteous and minute directions, which he was about to follow; but in thanking his kind informant he chanced to speak of the poet Whittier.

"The poet Whittier!" exclaimed the obliging native. "I'm sure I don't know where he lived; I thought of course you wanted Whittier, the shoe man."—Youth's companion.

How They Ride in Australia.

In Australia, where the population is sparse and distances are great, some remarkable feats of endurance in horse riding are credited to the mounted police, says the London News—feats more remarkable in some instances, taking into account all the circumstances, than those accomplished by the winners in the military ride between Vienna and Berlin. Trooper Power in February, 1880, undertook an arduous journey across most inhospitable country in pursuit of a horse stealer named John Smith. This zealous official traveled 766 miles in twenty-six days without changing horses. For one stage of eighty miles he was wholly without water and the country was in such a bad state for 130 miles that his two horses had nothing to eat. His powers of endurance may be judged from the statement that he did thirty miles a day on worn-out horses, along long dry stages, and with bad water or no water at all to drink.

Trooper Willshire on another occasion rode eighty-five miles in twenty hours on one horse. This was May 28, 1887, two days after the natives had "stuck up" Eriduna station. This same man traveled 200 miles in four days when he heard that a comrade named Shirley had died of thirst. He did not have macadamized roads and plenty of fresh water like the German officers, but he had a broiling sun to endure, sand hills to climb, "mulga" scrub to penetrate, and was sometimes compelled to take dead animals out of native wells before he could use the water.

Subject of Gruels.

The subject of gruels is not fully understood, yet these are the most valuable foods for the invalid. The average cook understands oatmeal gruel alone by this term, yet there are many other varities of this food. A barley gruel made by boiling two tablespoonfuls of barley in a quart of water for two hours till it is reduced one-half is a nutritious and excellent food, which may be sweetened and flavored to the taste. A delicious rice gruel may be made by adding a tablespoonful of rice to three cups of boiling water. When it has cooked for three-quarters of an hour, a cup of milk is added, with a teaspoonful of salt, and the mixture is boiled for a few minutes longer. Strain the gruel through a puree sieve, pressing through all the rice that will go. Let the gruel boil up for five minutes after it is strained. Add sugar and nutmeg to the taste. Serve it with little slices of brown toast. Though this is a very palatable gruel, it is not as full of nourishment as a barley gruel, but it is valuable to persons suffering from intestinal diseases, who cannot take heavier food.—New York Tribune.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

THE rapid growth of the League for Good Roads since it was formed by General Roy Stone and his associates, in the opinion of the New York Sun, "is the best proof that there was need for its formation, and that there is a widespread and deep public interest in the beneficent reform which it has undertaken to promote. There are already branches of it in a majority of the States and in hundreds of countries; it has already prompted several of these branches to begin the work of road improvement; it has secured the co-operation of sundry influential agencies which have never before acted together; piles of letters of inquiry are received at the office of its secretary, and its expenses have been covered by voluntary subscriptions. It is the purpose of the League to influence the State and county authorities in the matter of road reform, so that desirable laws upon the subject may be adopted by the legislatures of the several States. Its method of procedure is yet to be drawn up. It must, after all, strive to secure the adoption of systematic and economical measures of legislation. The expenditures, including the cost of labor, in roadmaking by local bodies are enormous, running up to at least a hundred millions of dollars annually for the whole country; yet there is hardly a State of the Union in which there is any methodical road-making, or in which there is any large stretch of decent country road. With good country roads the marketing of farm produce would be facilitated; the waste of horse-power and of vehicles would be reduced; the attractions of rural life would be increased; the business of railroaders and shippers would be benefited, and hundreds of others desirable public objects would be subserved."

WOOL-SORTING in California has been done largely by Chinese in the past. The California Wool depot has now set the fashion of employing girls only to do this work. The concern has hitherto had white men on its pay rolls, but could not continue its regular rate of wages in the face of Chinese competition. Announcing a reduction, it lost the services of the white laborers, and advertised for girls to take their places. There was no trouble about filling them. The girls are succeeding very creditably as sorters and grinders, and they promise in course of time to be more nimble fingered than the Chinese, if not quite as industrious. "Of course," says the manager, "I notice the loss of the men when it comes to the work of bailing and trucking the wool to different parts of the warehouse, and it will require the employment of assistants to the girls to do this work. However, it is not a difficult matter. While I would much prefer the men to do this work, I am better pleased that the girls have been given the opportunity to go to work instead of Chinese."

A COMPANY has been formed in Tacoma, Wash., to extract gold by a secret process from the sands of the Pacific Ocean. Gold has been found in the sand of the ocean beach at many places along the Pacific coast from the Straits of Juan de Fuca to Southern California, but only in small and widely separated stretches does it exist in sufficient quantities to pay for working it by processes so far known. It is believed the gold so found does not come from the land, but is washed in from some hidden reef in the ocean bed. The company has secured exclusive right to work many stretches of the beach in Washington, Oregon, and Southern California. At one of these places, Beard's Hollow, there are believed to be two gold-bearing stratas, one thirteen inches below the surface and nine inches thick, and the other thirty inches below and thirteen inches thick. Platinum and rhodium have also been found in paying quantities in the ocean sand at this point.

"IF you could stand on the moon," says an astronomer, "the earth would appear to you to be sixty-four times larger than the sun appears to the residents of this mundane sphere; this because the earth has eight times the diameter of the moon, therefore she must necessarily show the moonites sixty-four times as much surface as the moon shows us. The sun, on the other hand, would appear no larger to you from your observatory on the moon than it does from our globe. The earth's atmosphere being blue it has been decided that the earth must appear as a blue ball to all outside onlookers. What a glorious sight it must be to our lunarian neighbors to look upon a bright blue swift-revolving ball sixty-four times larger than the sun!"

ONLY twenty-two miles of the Panama Canal remain to be dug, if faith may be put in the statement made by officers of the original company. Intelligent Americans who have been employed on the canal say that there are forty-seven miles to be completed, the whole distance from ocean to ocean, not a mile of the canal having been actually finished. The dredges threw up the dirt on either side, and when the pile reached a certain height it fell into the ditch. This was the case all along the canal as far as the work progressed. One of the workmen says that not twenty-five feet can be called finished work.

A MONUMENT of coal, fifty feet high, ten feet square at the base, and four feet square at the top, and of unique construction, is to be exhibited at the Chicago Fair, by a leading coal company of Pennsylvania. It will be constructed in sections sixteen feet long, and put together at Chicago. Pieces of coal will be selected that will show, when placed in position, all the connecting minerals that are found in the mining of coal. Some parts of the coal will be left in the rough state and others will be highly polished. One single piece of coal already prepared weighs almost two tons.

AMONG the many measures inaugurated by Mr. Gladstone's administration is a scheme for teaching the elements of politics in all scholastic institutions controlled or supervised by the Government. Hitherto this branch of education, to which so much attention is paid in this country, as well as in Switzerland and France, has been entirely neglected in primary schools of Great Britain, and the children have been allowed to grow up in comparative ignorance of their duties and responsibilities as citizens.

THE town of Okanagon, Ore., would seem to be a good place for the sportsman. The Okanagon River is full of trout and it is the home of thousands of canvasback and teal duck, and wild geese. Within an hour's walk from the town the mountains are overrun with deer and other game, while a few miles further back are large numbers of mountain lions and bears.

THE average housewife takes pride in having a big kitchen. She should see the one connected with the big restaurant at the World's Fair. It will be an immense affair and in it enough food will be cooked daily to supply 100,000 persons.

THE Government of the United States is among the oldest of civilized Governments now existing in the world, since most European countries have been to a considerable degree revolutionized since the first election of George Washington to the Presidency.

SIR EDWARD SULLIVAN estimates that 20,000,000 persons, an actual majority of the whole people, depend upon agriculture for a livelihood in the United Kingdom.

The Trans-Saharan Railroad.

While still in the air, it is quite certain that something will come of the recent agitation in France and Algeria in favor of a Trans-Saharan railroad as a strategic, political and commercial necessity. We know that the French have made Algeria one of the best mapped parts of the world; that they have built 1,700 miles of railroad in the colony, and that Algeria is looking across the desert to the rich central and western Soudan as a source of trade, capable of enormous expansion, which may be drawn to her marts.

The outline of the plan is to build a narrow gauge road from Southern Algeria through a series of oases to Timbuktu, and to connect this point by rail with Senegambia on the southwest and on the east with the fertile regions of the central Soudan, as far as Lake Tchad. Three projects for this railroad have been studied by order of the French Governments.

The Russians have proved in Central Asia that desert railroad building is practicable; and while the Saharan railroad project has not yet passed the stage of inquiry and discussion, there are indications that the work of carrying it into effect will not be long delayed. It will be required, however, to establish proper influence over desert tribes like the Tuaregs, who seem at last on the verge of more hopeful and pleasant relations with the white race. The proposed line from Ain Sefra is in greatest favor, and is likely to prove most practicable.—[Engineering Magazine.

A Remarkable Cave.

A gentleman of Waycross, Ga., who has just returned from a trip to Decatur county, says that while he was there he was the guest of J. A. Connell, who owns vast acres of land. Mr. Connell went with him to a place on the estate where there is a remarkable waterfall and cave. The gentleman says: "Arriving near the falls one cannot but be impressed with the beautiful scenery, the trees and flowers trailing up the hillside. A stream of water, which is fed by natural springs and augmented by the rain, ripples down the hillside for miles, and here the water jumps off and falls perpendicularly eighty-three feet over a ledge of rock into a natural basin which nature has formed at the foot of several high hills. After the water reaches the basin it runs about ten feet and disappears abruptly in the earth underneath a ledge of rock. In the side of this rock there is an opening large enough for a man to crawl in. Taking a lantern we entered through the opening and found ourselves in a large cave. We went about seventy-five feet and found an underground river flowing gulfward. In the cave there is a faint light at midday. At a certain hour of the day, Mr. Connell says, that if a newspaper is held at the opening of the cave it will be carried in by a current of air, and after a lapse of six hours the current drives the paper back again. Standing just below the cataract at midday, with a spray enveloping us, a rainbow as beautiful as any that has ever spanned the heavens was seen. This rainbow is a daily exhibition."—[Atlanta Constitution.

How English Waiters Are Paid.

In English restaurants, where the customer pays his bill through the waiter, the latter is held responsible for its due payment from the moment he receives the articles ordered by the customer from the kitchen, and what is known as the "check" system is pretty generally adopted, says the Hotel Register. The waiter, on beginning his day's work, pays in to the proprietor or his clerk from $10 to $25 to cover the value of the orders he is likely to receive during the day, and he is given in exchange a number of "checks." For every order he gives he hands in checks to an equivalent amount. If the value of the orders exceeds the amount of deposit the waiter must pay in more money before he receives the dishes. What the customers pay him he retains until settling time. If the customer goes away without paying the waiter must bear the loss.

The waiter is the person on whom blame naturally falls if orders are not promptly executed. But he is himself at the mercy of the kitchen porters, who pass him the dishes from the kitchen, and these men seriously impede him by dawdling in carrying out his orders if he fails to square them with a fee.

Influence of Rabbit Flesh.

In mediaeval ages the flesh of the hare was believed to induce melancholy in the mind of the eater. When Falstaff is complaining to Prince Henry of melancholy, Shakespeare makes him say, "What sayest thou to hare?" on the principle that like cures like.

There is a phrase, "mad as a March hare." Hares are wild and unruly in that month; hence the aphorism. "Harebrained" is ascribed to the same cause. Like the rat, the hare or rabbit, has a smooth brain, and consequently does not show a high development of mental power.—[Detroit Free Press.

THE BODY AND ITS HEALTH.

CARE OF THE HAIR.—When nature has neglected to crown a head with silken tresses one can, in some measure, remedy the slight by persistently brushing the hair. A good quality of brush should be used. A hair brush should have long, soft bristles that will go through the hair and touch the scalp; then every particle of dust and dirt can be removed. A comb is seldom necessary if the hair is carefully brushed; if used at all the comb should be a very coarse one. A fine comb irritates the scalp to a hurtful degree, and is quite apt to break and split the hair. Brush the hair for five minutes before retiring at night, braid it loosely and permit it to hang. Never sleep with hairpins in the hair. The hairpins to use are made of bone, amber or tortoise-shell. Coarse, sharp pins cut and tear the hair and should never be used. It is an old-time saying and well worth a trial that "100 strokes of the hair brush every night will make one's hair like silk."

TAKING COLD AND HOW TO AVOID IT.—In such a winter as the present colds are always more prevalent than in dry, cold weather. This carries out the theory which is now generally accepted that colds are not so much due to sudden changes of the weather as to the debilitated condition of the person who suffers from them. When the system of an individual is weakened by sitting in a close, overheated room, the sudden change caused by going out into the cold air is quite sure to produce a cold. Sleeping in badly ventilated rooms, the presence of anymalaria in the atmosphere, unwholesome food, late hours, or anything else which tends to weaken the system against the attacks of disease, are likely to produce cold. Strangely enough persons who go from a cold atmosphere to a warm one are as likely to suffer from colds as those who go from a warm atmosphere to a cold one, especially if they are persons who are of weak physique. The invalids who go from the North to Florida every winter usually suffer when they get to the warm climate with what are known there as "acclimation colds." The best remedy against colds and influenzas of all kinds therefore is strong, vigorous health, wholesome food and regular hours. Persons who are delicate in physique or are invalids must take proper precaution to protect themselves against sudden changes of all kinds. They should wear warm clothing of pure wool next to their skins, and should sleep in well-ventilated rooms, but should have warm dressing rooms in winter, and protect themselves by clothing against fickle changes of the climate So thoroughly is the condition which produces a cold recognized by physicians as due to an enfeebled state of the system, that it is customary to give tonics as soon as the sufferer is convalescent in order to bring the system up to the proper tone. That a cold should never be neglected has almost passed into an axiom. Taken at the beginning it may be easily broken up, when, if allowed to run its course, it may develop into serious illness. Almost every mother has simple home remedies to break up a cold. The best home treatment consists of various remedies to bring about perspiration, after which the patient must be kept for at least two or three days within doors until his system has been built up by tonics. A warm drink composed of flaxseed tea and lemonade is one of the best home remedies which excite perspiration. After taking a hot drink of this kind the sufferer should be put to bed at once, in warm sheets, under abundance of blankets and with hot bottles at the feet. When there is any severe pain or soreness in the chest a mustard plaster should be applied to the spine between the shoulder blades and across the chest. When they have been kept on long enough to burn well they should be replaced by cotton batting. Where a cold begins with a chill, a physician should be always summoned, as it is an alarming symptom which too often precedes pneumonia. A severe cold in the head is not likely to mean anything serious, as such a cold does not often end in an affection of the lungs, but the numberless cases of the grip which preceded pneumonia have led us all to look seriously even on a simple Influenza.

The Luminous Compass.

The luminous compass recently introduced in the French navy consists of an ordinary Thompson compass. During the day it is employed in the usual way, but at night a vertical line of light is thrown from the binnacle light upon the interior side of the compass box, between the card and the glass, by means of a combination of lenses and mirrors. This line is, for the time being, a fixed line, and bears a known relation to the direction of the ship's keel. From another combination of lenses and mirrors above the center of the card a second ray of light is thrown upon the interior side of the compass box, and this, after suitiable adjustment, moves around as the card moves. This line being of different length is easily distingushable from the other, and it may be temporarily set so as to bear any desired relation to any point on the card. In steering the helmsman has simply to move his wheel so as to keep the two luminous lines in the same straight line. —[Chicago News Record.

India-Rubber From Turpentine.

Doctor W. A. Tilden discovered some months ago, observed the Industries, that isoprene, which can be prepared from turpentine, under certain circumstances changes into what appears to be genuine india-rubber. Bouchardat had also found that the same change could be brought about by heat. The material so produced resembles pure Para rubber in every way, and, whether is is genuine rubber or not it may be equally good for all practical purposes. It vulcanizes, for instance. It therefore seems possible that we may soon be able to make india-rubber commercially. If this is possible, a fortune awaits the inventor who can make good rubber from turpentine at a reasonable price. It is a subject well worthy of the devotion of prolonged labor.

Dr. Kilmer's
SWAMP-ROOT

CURES A PHYSICAL WRECK!

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

Gentlemen:—I desire to tell you just how I was, so that the public may know of your wonderful **Swamp-Root.** Two years ago last October I had spells of vomiting, I could not keep anything in my stomach; the Doctor said I had consumption of the stomach and bowels; continued to run-down in weight; I **was reduced to 60 lbs.** I would vomit blood, and at one time as much as three pints; we had two of the best Physicians and they said, my case was hopeless. "Oh, my sufferings were terrible." A neighbor told us of your Swamp-Root, and my husband got a bottle; I took it to please him. I used six bottles of Swamp-Root and I am now nearly as well as ever. I ***weigh* 108 *lbs.*,** do my own work and take care of my baby. Every one says, ***I was raised from the dead,*** and many will not believe that I am still living until they come and see me, and then they can't believe their own eyes, I am ***looking so well.*** Very gratefully.

MRS. JOHN CHAMPINE,
Jan. 10th, 1893. Antwerp, N. Y.

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"German Syrup"

Mr. Albert Hartley of Hudson, N. C., was taken with Pneumonia. His brother had just died from it. When he found his doctor could not rally him he took one bottle of German Syrup and came out sound and well. Mr. S. B. Gardiner, Clerk with Druggist J. E. Barr, Aurora, Texas, prevented a bad attack of pneumonia by taking German Syrup in time. He was in the business and knew the danger. He used the great remedy—Bosthee's German Syrup—for lung diseases.

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SWIFT'S SPECIFIC is totally unlike any other blood medicine. It cures diseases of the blood and skin by removing the poison, and at the same time supplies good blood to the wasted parts. Don't be imposed on by substitutes, which are said to be just as good, *if it is not true.* No medicine has performed as many IN THE WORLD wonderful cures, or relieved so much suffering.

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"JOHN GAVIN, Dayton, Ohio."

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., THURS. MAR. 9

THE RACKET

Turn On The Light

We believe "The Racket" system of business will bear the closest examination. As U kno, one price to all, and that the lowest for spot cash, is the rule of the store.

....JUST NOW....

the old-time, long-winded con cerns are telling U "cotton has riz," but a broad smile steals across the face of Racket buyers, as they walk through their favorite store, and find piles of cottons plainly marked in common, everyday "figgers" at a less price than the same goods were last year.

.....JUST IN.....

2440 yards of Eclipse Dress Ginghams—a total eclipse of high prices in this line.

1032 yards of Fine Black Satine. It goes to U less than regular wholesale price.

G. R. SPIGELMEYER,
SHEM SPIGELMEYER, Jr.
Bellefonte, Pa.

PERSONAL.

—William Grossman, of Tusseyville, was a caller at this office Saturday.

—Miss Sallie McClenahan left last Friday for a short stay with friends at Milton.

—Mrs. Richards, mother of Moses Richards, has been quite ill for some time.

—Eugene Himes, of Linden Hall, has been a frequent visitor to Centre Hall the past week.

—Mr. C. P. Long, the enterprising merchant of Spring Mills, was in town on business Tuesday.

—Mr. William Bower, of Potters Mills, gave the REPORTER a pleasant call.

—Dr. W. H. Kohler, of Milroy, was in town Monday night. The Dr. has a lucrative practice in Milroy.

—Frank Lee, one of Potters Mills prominent citizens gave our sanctum a call Saturday.

—Miss Emma Koon, of Boalsburg, spent several days last week with her sister, Mrs. S. W. Smith.

—Mrs. William Boob and daughter Grace left on Tuesday afternoon for a visit with friends at Hartleton.

—John F. Potter, hailing from good Democratic stock, announces himself a candidate for Treasurer in another colum.

—Tite Gramley, sober, paid his respects to the REPORTER, the other day, and is a pleasant fellow to chat with.

—Mrs. James Boal who has been confined to the house the past two weeks with a severe cold is slowly improving.

—Mrs. Della Brumgard, who has been spending several weeks with the family of Mr. Harry Kreamer, returned to her home at Lock Haven, Saturday last.

—Vance McCormic, of Hartleton, arrived Wednesday morning, having been called home to attend the funeral of his mother, Mrs. Margaret McCormick, of Potters Mills.

—Our esteemed friend, M. L. Rishel, esq., of Farmers Mills, gave our sanctum a pleasant call; always genial and pleasant, Lute is a welcome caller.

—Michael Willow, one of our most aged citizens, has been seriously ill since his return from a visit with his daughter, Mrs. Currin, at Glen Rock, and shows no signs of improvement.

—Dave Boozer attended inauguration last Saturday, and from there went to Philadelphia, where he remained several days, returning home Wednesday.

—Mr. William Hettinger, of Gregg was a caller; his son John having gone to York county on a visit is so much pleased with it that he made up his mind to stay.

—Mr. F. W. Weber, one of Boalsburg's business men, gave the REPORTER a call. He will make sale of a large stock of new furniture, for which see full ad. in another column.

—D. J. Meyer returned from a trip in the interest of the Huyett, Meyer & Boozer cornplanter, manufactured here, and finds prospects very flattering as in his previous trips. The firm is making a success of their business and well do they deserve it.

OVER A MILLION

THE WILL OF THE LATE MAJOR REYNOLDS.

W. Frederick Reynolds and Samuel H. Reynolds Appointed Executors, and W. F. Reeder, Esq., Attorney for the Estate.

The following is the will of Maj. W. F. Reynolds, the millionaire, who died last week at Bellefonte. The will is taken from the columns of Saturdays Daily *Gazette:*

I give, devise and bequeath unto my nephew, Samuel H. Reynolds, $100,000.

I give and bequeath to my said executors $50,000 in trust, to invest the same out of funds which shall have come into their hands from my estate and to pay the interest thereof at such rate as said funds shall produce, semi-annually, to my niece, Nellie Harris, wife of Frank Harris, during the term of her natural life and at her death to pay said principal sum to her lineal descendants. In case she should leave no lineal descendant to survive her, then said principal sum to revoke to my estate.

I give and bequeath to my said executors the sum of $50,000 to be invested in funds which shall have come into their hands from my estate, upon the special trust to pay the interest which said funds shall produce unto my niece, Mary Reynolds, semi-annually during her term of natural life, and at her death to pay said principal sum to her lineal descendents. In the event of her death without lineal descendents said principal sum shall revert to my estate.

I give and bequeath unto my said executors the sum of $50,000 the interest of which shall be paid to Maud Reynolds.

I give and bequeath unto my said executors the sum of $20,000, the interest of which is to be paid semi-aunually to Jennie R. Pierpoint, during the term of her natural life, and at or after her death to pay said principal sum to her son Thomas R. Reynolds Pierpoint, at his age of 25, without any accumulation; should he, however, die prior to his arrival at that age, then the sum shall revert to my estate.

I give and bequeath to Mrs. Mary F. Reynolds, widow of my brother Samuel Reynolds, deceased, my diamond breastpin and my silver urn.

I give and bequeath to my said executors the sum of $20,000 to be invested by them in funds which shall come into their hands from my estate and the interest thereof to wit:—One thousand dollars shall be annually paid over by them unto Nannie Halcomb, wife of A. B. Halcomb, of Paulding, in the state of Ohio, during the term of her natural life. And upon the further trust at her death to pay said principal sum to her daughter, Mary R. Halcomb, in case she survives her mother. If however, she shall not survive her mother, then said principal sum shall revert to my estate.

I do further give and bequeath unto said Mary R. Halcomb, upon her arrival at age, or upon the day of her marriage, the sum of $10,000 without interest, but should neither event happen then said principal sum shall revert to my estate. I give, devise and bequeath to my nephews, W. Frederick Reynolds and Samuel Reynolds, their heirs and assigns the following named four farms or tracts of land situated in Benner township, Centre county, Pa., viz:—One farm 263 acres known as the Hastings farm; one farm, 210 acres, known as the Wagner farm; two farms together, containing 360 acres, known as the Flanigan farms, to hold the same forever.

To Amanda Bilger, a faithful servant in my house, I give $250.

To any servants who have been in my employ for ten years or more and in my employ at time of my death, $250 each.

All the rest of my estate whether real, personal or mixed to my nephew W. F. Reynolds and his heirs and assigns forever.

I constitute and appoint my two nephews, W. Frederick Reynolds and Samuel H. Reynolds, as my executors.

The above contains the most important points of the will, and all the bequests. One additional provision is that the interest to be paid to the several legatees is 3½ per cent, except to Mrs. Halcomb, which is to be 5 per cent. The estate will foot up considerably over a million dollars, making it one of the largest in the county. W. F. Reeder, Esq., is attorney for the estate, and that all legal matters pertaining to it will be properly attended to there is not the least doubt.

Accident to Mrs. Curtin.

On Monday evening about six o'clock Mrs. Curtin, excellent wife of Ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin, came out of the Curtin residence on High street, with the idea of going up street. When in front of the Benner residence, on the corner, she slipped on the ice and fell, striking her head. She made an effort to get up but failed. Joseph Mitchell and S. D. Ray, went and helped her up and aided her to the house. It was found that she had been injured quite severely, but not of a dangerous character.—*Gazette.*

—Subscribe for the REPORTER.

FOR BOROUGH TAX-PAYERS.

Building, Repairing and Cleaning Boardwalks.

There is no law that allows a town-council to build board walks for favorites, and make the citizens pay for them. The owner of the lot must pay it, yet the town council has collected tax illegally for walks built for others.

No town council has a right to shovel snow from and make repairs on some board walks and pay for it out of the boro funds, and make other citizens shovel snow and repair their walks out of their own pockets; yet the town council has been doing this in violation of their oaths for several years. Citizens, will you stand it?

This is an outrage and a wrong no town council elsewhere has ever attempted. No citizen need pay such taxes, and the board of auditors, by their oath to obey the law, must throw such bills out.

The citizens of Centre Hall should determine that these taxes illegally collected, to favor a pet, shall be refunded, and charged to the lot owners who have been favored in this illegal manner.

If a party has ten lots he has ten times the ability to pay that the widow has who only has one lot, yet the favorite who has ten has had his walks built, shoveled and repaired, at the expense of those citizens who paid for their own walks. Citizens you need not submit to this wrong.

There are six to eight town lots on the main street, at the other end of town, laid out and staked off as lots for speculative purposes, along which the town council out of pure favoritism, built walks, shovels the snow from and repairs them, at the expense, not of the owner, but of the rest of the tax payers, when the law explicitly directs that the owners of the lots must bear the expense. Yet on Church street, and in other parts of the town, owners of the same character of lots, received short notice to build walks at their own expense, likewise to keep them in repair. What kind of justice do you call that?

Some poor men received sharp notice from council to build walks across their lots within thirty days, yet members of the same council built no walks in front of their own premises for upwards of two years!

Citizens will observe that men often snake themselves into council for no other purpose than favoritism for some and to carry out personal spite against others.

The writer hereof has no grievance as to walks, but we consider it our duty to expose the wrongs and outrages committed against others. Charge these expenses back to the favored ones and make them refund the money illegally fleeced from the taxpayers.

Here is the law and the ordinance that the council swear to support, yet do not:

To regulate the roads, streets, lanes, alleys, common sewers, public squares, common grounds, foot walks, pavements, gutters, culverts and drains, and the heights, grades, widths, slopes, and forms thereof, and they shall have all other needful jurisdiction over the same, and they shall have power to survey, lay out, enact and ordain foot walks, pavements, gutters, culverts and drains, over and upon the lands abutting on and along the sides of turnpike roads which may be within the limits of said boroughs, and to fix the size and width thereof, and to require the grading, curbing and guttering thereof, BY THE OWNER OR OWNERS OF LAND RESPECTIVELY FRONTING THEREON, in accordance with the general regulations prescribed.—Act of '83.

BORO ORDINANCE.

That all owners of lots, grounds, or orther real estate in said borough, (Centre Hall) shall construct at their own expense such pavements or sidewalks, &c.

Wedding at Penn Hall.

On Wednesday a pleasant affair took place at the hospitable home of Samuel J. Herring, near Penn Hall, the occasion being the marriage of his daughter Miss Jennie to And. J. Shook, of the same vicinity and a young man of excellent standing and worthy so amiable a bride. The ceremony was performed by Rev. S. G. Shannon, of Philadelphia, an uncle of the bride. Many invited guests were present and numerous presents were bestowed upon the happy couple. May their pathway ever be lit up by domestic sunshine, is the wish the REPORTER extends.

Missionary Anniversary.

The Ladies' Missionary Society of the Reformed church of this place will celebrate their eighth anniversary, on next Sunday evening, March 12th. The services will consist of music, recitations, and an address on "Life in Japan," by Miss Irvin, a returned missionary. A general invitation is extended.

A Handsome Donation.

Fred Reynolds has presented the Episcopal church of Bellefonte with a pipe organ, to cost $3000, in memory of W. F. Reynolds, dec'd, from whose fortune the money will come. The congregation needed the organ and, no doubt, now feels happy, and Fred Reynolds shows there is nothing slow about him.

WILL BE TRIED.

A Centre County Theologian Will Be Tried April 4th.

The directors of Wittenberg College, Springfield, Ohio, will meet on April 4th to try Rev. L. A. Gottwald, D. D. The Doctor is Professor of Practical Theology in Wittenberg College. It is charged that his prevailing attitude is in opposition to the type of Lutheranism that dictated the establishment of that institution.

The Dr. is a native of Aaronsburg, this county, whom we knew when a boy. He is an excellent minister and a Theologian of high standing in the Lutheran church.

The charges are preferred by A. Gebhardt, J. R. Gebhardt and E. E. Baker of Dayton. The trial will probably cause a clash among "wings" of the Lutheran church throughout the United States. Rev. Mr. Gottwald is professor of practical theology in Wittenburg college, and stands high among the ministers and educators of the Lutheran church. It is charged that his attitude is in opposition to the type of Lutheranism that dictated the establishment of Wittenberg college, inasmuch as he holds still to the type maintained by the general council. This council is a body formed chiefly of those who seceded from the general synod, to which Wittenberg belongs. It is complained that because of his prominence his professions and practice are detrimental to the best spiritual interests of the Lutheran church of America.

This thing of putting eminent divines on trial is getting to be a common thing. The Presbyterians had an experience of it in Rev. White, Dr. Briggs, and other D.D.'s, and now Dr. Gottwald is to be tried by the Lutheran brethren. Dr. Gottwald is an able man and he will, no doubt, offer an able defense and his accusors will find him "there" on all points.

How Mingle Succeeds.

There are various methods employed to bring about success in business. Mingle has relied on but one method That one—selling good goods at small profits. If he didn't sell good shoes he would be foolish for selling at small profits, because he could never establish a trade. He could sell a customer one pair of shoes, no more. But by selling nothing but reliable goods he has established himself so firmly that the bitterest competition has failed to draw his trade from him in the least. He is selling today more boots, shoes, slippers and rubber goods than ever before, and he is selling to the best people in the county. Everything is marked as low as it could be. When you want shoes don't miss Mingle's shoe store, Bellefonte.

Where Is Them Ice-cream?

The amiable wife of ex-Treasurer Cyrus Goss arranged a very pleasant entertainment for her friends, at her home on Tuesday evening, and everything moved on as merry as a marriage bell, and Mrs. Goss just seemed to know how to make all very pleasant, and among the enjoyments of the evening were goods things to please the palate, with several freezers of delicious ice-cream, and among these was one cylinder of extra deliciousness, but when it was to be tapped the ice-cream was missing—had gone on a journey down some throats where the commandment, "Thou shalt not steal" is not respected. However Mrs. Goss had provided such an abundance of good things that the missing ice-cream was not missed.

Four Children Buried in Nine Days—Death Caused by Diphtheria.

One of the saddest family afflictions occurring in this county for some years is that experienced by Mr. and Mrs. Geo S. Keller, of Houserville, and who is proprietor of the woolen mills at that place. In some way or another diphtheria took a firm hold among the children. Monday of last week Fannie a 10 year old daughter, was buried; Wednesday of the same week Aggie a 12 year old daughter, was buried, and Saturday follwing Pearl, a 5 year old daughter, was laid beside its sisters, all having died from that dreaded disease, diphtheria.

And still worse, Tuesday morning of this week, Charles age 18 year, the oldest child of the family, also died and was buried at once. Two more children are down with the disease but at this writing are reported some better.

Sold Out.

Joseph Gilliland and Will Rearick, who left here last Spring and went into the grain business at New Bloomfield, have sold out, and Mr. Rearick thinks of coming back to his native home again, while Joe. thinks of putting in next summer in travels to the west, taking in the great World's Fair.

We should be glad to have Mr. Gilliland become a citizen of these parts again.

Not True.

The report last week that a murder had been committed on Halfmoon hill, one of the fashionable resorts near Bellefonte, was not true. It was only a row between some hard cases—male and female—that bask on that classical elevation. In some places the residenters and frequenters of Halfmoon hill would pass as respectable.

HERE AND THERE

NEWS ABOUT THE TOWN AND COUNTRY.

A Regular Storm Period at the Electric Crisis of the Vernal Equinox. Church Dedicated.

Weather Prophet Hicks perdicts one of the most dangerous storms of the season for the 10th, 11th 12th and 13th of the month. He says: "This period is at electric crisis of the earth's vernal equinox. It is a regular storm period, intensified by the equinox of Mars earth and the moon's last quarter on, the 10th. A very warm wave attended by heavy clouds and lightning and thunder, will appear with heavy rain in southern sections, turning to violent blizzards and snow blockades in northerly regions. Wherever this disturbance is ushered in with warm, sultry weather, south winds and electric display, it will be prudent to watch the cyclonic movements, which, should they appear, will break into tornadoes along the south side of the low barometer.

A New Presbyterian Church at Boalsburg.

Our Presbyterian brethren at Boalsburg are happy, they dedicated their new church edifice on Sabbath last, and did it too free of debt.

Rev. Heeny, the pastor, preached the dedication sermon. The music by the choir was excellent and all the ceremonies passed off suitable to the occasion. Rev. Black, of the Reformed church, assisted.

The congregation is weak in numbers but showed up strong in the work that led to the erection of an edifice they can feel proud of, along with the satisfaction that it is free of debt.

Our 12-Inch Mortars.

One of the interesting sights of the World's Fair will be a 12-inch rifled mortar, a sample of the large number of this type of guns embraced in the plans for the system of coast defense. The new mortar will be nearly eleven feet in length, and will throw a 630-pound projectile about seven miles with great accuracy. This will pierce 4-inch armor and carry a bursting charge of thirty pounds of powder. These mortars are to be placed in groups of sixteen at various points along the coast. Their fire is directed upward, at an angle of fifty degrees, the projectiles dropping on the decks of the hostile fleet. In view of the fact that a single mortar can drop its projectiles at the limit of a range within a radius of from sixty to seventy-five feet of the point aimed at, it is evident that the chances of a man-of-war escaping injury from a battery would be exceedingly slight.

Stuck Again.

The snow storm of last Saturday again filled the cut a short distance west of Kurtz's mill with snow, and the freight west, in the evening stuck there. On Sunday a special engine with passenger car and a big force of hands came up from Sunbury to work a passage through the drift, and after much labor got through.

We understand the railroad company will erect a high board fence along this troublesome part of the railroad, to prevent these drifts forming. It certainly would be cheaper than to leave it for the trains to butt their way through.

Not The Wife's House.

Edward Brisch, an old soldier of Stroudsburg, purchased a house a short time ago with pension money. The deed was made out in his wife's name. Creditors came along and claimed the house and the case was taken into court. Judge Dreher has ruled that Brisch was not entitled to his home but that it pelonged to his creditors and the supreme court must render the final verdict.

Such as hide behind their wives petticoats to dodge the payment of an honest debt, can paste this bit of law in their hats.

Prepared His Own Burial.

A remarkable case of being prepared beforehand for death comes from Milesburg, this county. John Yocum, a hostler, aged 77 years, died in that place last Friday night. After his death the facts were recorded that he had bought and had trimmed his own coffin, had purchased his burial robe, had selected his tombstone and had all the lettering but filling in date of death put on, and had even paid a man $6 to dig his grave. Though supposed to be very poor, he leaves over $1,000.

Died.

Mrs. Margaret McCormick, nee Stover, was born near Milton Pa., September 7th 1825, and died at her home at Potters Mills, Monday, March 6th, 1893, aged 68 years, 6 months and 1 day.

For Sheriff.

Mr. George B. Crawford, of Gregg, announces himself a candidate for sheriff. His Democracy is right side up, always.

Diphtheria Cases.

A few cases of diphtheria are reported from Boalsburg, Lemont, and other parts of that section of the valley.

Union County Deaths.

In Hartley township, on the 26th of February, Sarah, wife of Mr. George W. Schnure, aged about 58 years.

In East Buffalo township, on the 19th February, Mary Jane, wife of Henry Groover, aged 50 years, 9 months and 22 days.

In East Buffalo township, February, 21st., Mrs. J. C. Dunkle, aged 59 years, 3 months and 11 days.

In Lewisburg, on the 26th of February, Eliza Myers, aged about 72 years.

In Centreville, on the 19th of February, Christian Stine, aged 60 years, 5 months and 24 days.

In Lewisburg, on the 21st of February, Sarah Catharine Stahl, aged 76 years, 9 months and 9 days.

Mifflin County Deaths.

In Milroy, Pa., February 26th, 1893, Celia S., wife of Owen Coplin, aged 67 years. Mrs. Coplin was a native of Potter township, and raised near Centre Hall. She was a sister of C. T. and James Alexander of Bellefonte.

In Decatur township, Mifflin county, Pa., February 22, 1893, Mrs. Samuel Yeater, aged about 65 years.

Don't Fail to Attend

Any person in need of thoroughbred short-horn stock, or Chester-white hogs for breeding purposes, or good lead horses, new 2-horse wagon, new all steel Deering binder, a boss buffalo robe, or a Victor fire proof safe, should attend the public sale of B. H. Arney on next Wednesday.

For Sale.

The well-known Red mill property, one mile south-east of Centre Hill, will be sold on reasonable terms, or in exchange for farm property.

mar2-3t GEO. M. HARTER.

Latest Novelties.

Latest novelties in spring clothing for men, boys, and children.

The best suit in the market for men at $10.00. Tailoring a specialty.

MONTGOMERY & Co.
Bellefonte

For Rent.

A two-story dwelling house and lot with stable, etc., at Centre Hall tion is for rent. Possession given at any time. Apply to F. Kurtz. tf

GRAIN MARKET.

CORRECTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON

Wheat	70
Rye	58
Corn	46
Oats new	35
Barley	40
Buckwheat	

PRODUCE AT STORES.

Butter	25
Eggs	20
Lard	10
Shoulders	11
Ham	12
Tallow	4
Potatoes	65
Sides	9

LADIES', MISSES'.....
.....AND CHILDREN'S

COATS

at great reductions.

Muffs, Clouds, Boas, Leggins and seasonable goods in great variety.

FUR RUGS, TABLE COVERS.

Lace and Heavy Curtains and the little sash draperies.

Try Hayne's wood gloss and save money.

A fine line of
MEN'S NECK WEAR
Night Shirts, Etc.

Garmans.

SALE REGISTER.

MARCH 13.—Ivy W. Bartges, at 9 o'clock, ¾ mile north of Penn Hall, 6 horses, 4 cows, 9 sheep farm implements harness, etc.

MARCH 15.—B. F. Arney, at 9.30 o'clock, 1½ miles east of Centre Hall, 3 horses, 4 cows, 12 hogs, 16 sheep, farm implements, wagons, household goods etc.

March 16, Andrew Harter, near Coburn, horses, cows, wagons, sleds, reaper and mower, Deering self-binder, and all kinds of other implements, and household goods.

MARCH 17.—D. C. Keller, 3 miles east of Centre Hall, horses, cows, sheep, farm implements, wagons, harness, household goods, etc.

MARCH 18.—William Goodhart, at Farmers Mills, at 10 o'clock, horses, cattle sheep, farm implements, binder, harness, household goods, etc.

MARCH 21.—M. S. Hettinger, at Farmers Mills, horse, cows, implements, household goods, etc.

MARCH 22.—E. M. Huyett, at Spring Mills, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, farm implements, wagons, household goods, etc.

MARCH 23.—John H. Odenkirk, at Old Fort hotel, at 1 o'clock, 6 horses, cows, 10 head sheep, binder, farm implements, wagons, buggies, etc.

March 23.—F. W. Weber, Boalsburg, at 1 o'clock a lot of new furniture, and fine wall paper.

MARCH 24.—P. A. Leister, at Spruce town, at 1 o'clock, farm implements, household goods, etc.

MARCH 27.—Adam Krumrine, at Tusseyville, horses, cows, young cattle sheep, farm implements, etc.

MARCH 28.—William Scholl, 2 miles east of Centre Hall, horses, cows, young cattle, sheep, hogs, farm implements, household goods, etc.

MARCH 31.—D. F. Wieland, at 10 o'clock, Linden Hall, 3 head horses, 4 cows, 37 sheep, 8 hogs, farm implements and wagons, household goods, etc.

April 1.—Jacob Harpster, Centre Hall, at 1 o'clock, bedsteads, chairs, tables, and other household goods.